

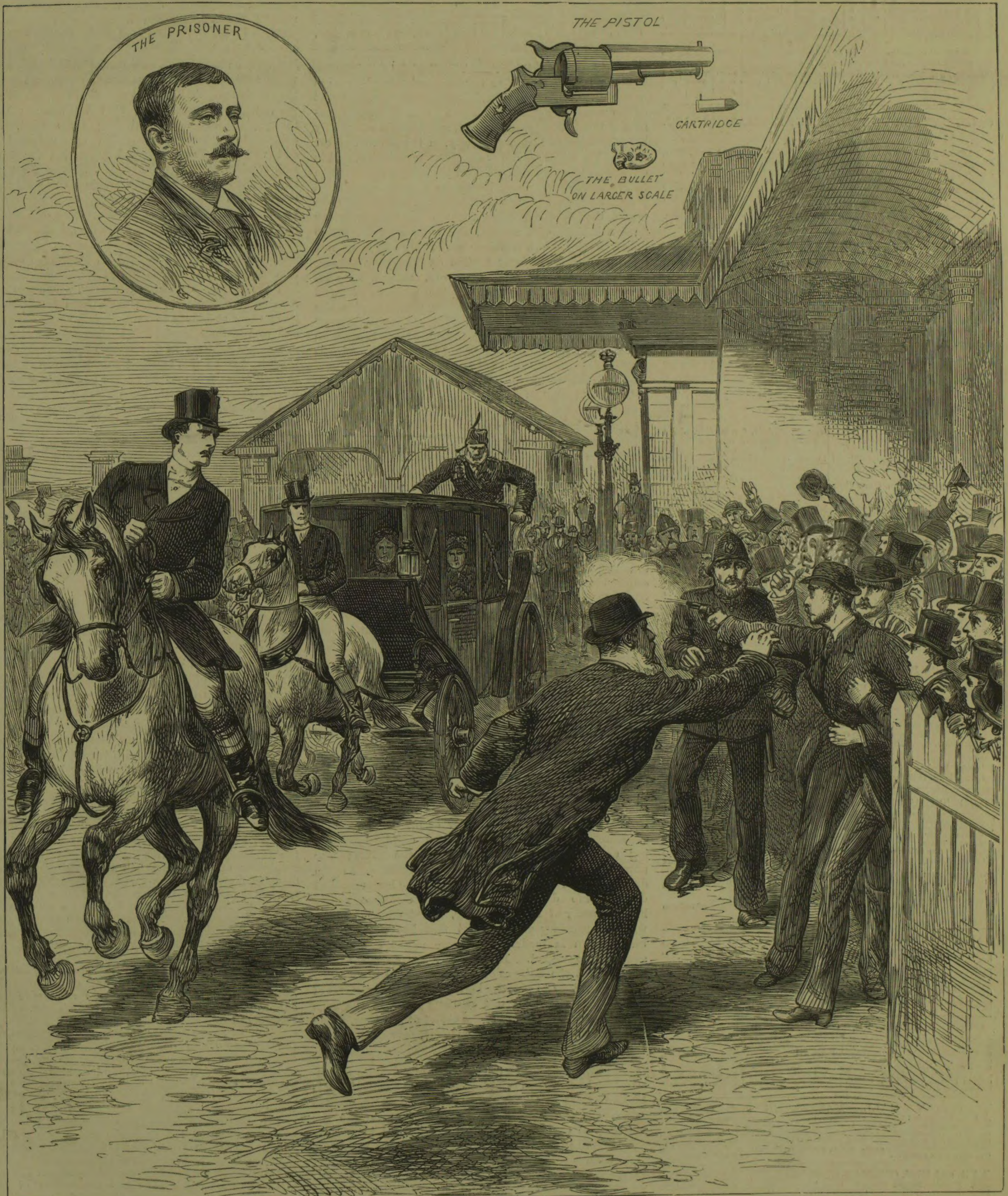
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2236.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AT THE WINDSOR RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 228.
FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY MR. BURNSIDE, PHOTOGRAPHER.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd inst., at Uppeth Hall, Durham, the wife of Thomas Taylor-Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Elizabeth, widow of William Robinson, Esq., of Redley Bank, Burnley.

On the 24th ult., at 44, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, Salvadora Maxwell Gordon, fourth surviving daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir James A. Gordon, G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Much beloved.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
F. b.	26.2945	51.3	46.0	83	9	55.4	48.7	SSW. SW.	0.05		0.010	
	27.29195	47.8	43.2	85	10	52.9	44.5	SW. WSW.	314		0.180	
	28.29373	45.8	41.8	87	10	50.1	41.1	NNW. S. ESE.	289		0.385	
	1.29.029	46.0	37.2	74	8	50.8	43.0	SSE. SW.	565		0.060	
	2.29.309	42.6	33.6	73	5	49.3	39.3	SW. SSW.	512		0.110	
	3.29.416	39.6	33.4	80	4	46.8	33.8	SSW. E.	239		0.005	
	4.29.653	36.7	33.7	90	5	48.5	39.3	N. WSW.	259		0.005	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.103	29.117	29.537	29.976	29.206	29.337	29.631
Temperature of Air	50.3	47.6	43.4	41.6	40.7	40.6	31.7
Temperature of Evaporation	50.3	47.6	43.4	41.6	40.7	40.6	31.7
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SW.	NNW.	SW.	SW.	SE.	N.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1882.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

Third Sunday in Lent.
Moon's last quarter, 9.28 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxxvii.; Mark x. 32. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxxix. or xl.; I Cor. iv. 18 and v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

Accession of Alexander III., Czar of Russia, 1881.
Marriage of the Duke of Connaught, 1879.
Royal Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Maybridge on Animal Movements).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

Humbert I., King of Italy, born 1844.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

Bankers' Institute, 5 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Society of Analysts, 8 p.m.
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Birmingham Shorthorn Show (two days).

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat).
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Darwin on the Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on the Roots of Certain Plants, and on the Action of Chlorophyll Bodies; Dr. F. Day on the British Salmoines; and Mr. W. Phillips on Observations on the Breaking of the Shropshire Meres).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Tylor on Roman London).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Armstrong on Valency; and other papers).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. T. Coe on the Birmingham Sewage Works).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Amateur Orchestral Society, Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick's Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Accession of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1819.
Architectural Association, 8 p.m. (Members' soirée).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. K. Laughton on Naval Education).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Capt. Abney on Spectroscopic Work with the Infra-Red (dark) Rays of the Spectrum, 9 p.m.).
Philosophical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. A. H. Murray on the History and Explanation of the Consonant Shift in Grimm's Law).
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick Festival, Freemasons' Tavern.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, born, 1848.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. G. Seeley on Volcanoes).

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris), the direction of which has been intrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal.

The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—

Saturday, March 11, AMLETO, by Messdames Albani, Schulchi, and Messrs. Faure and Nouvelli.

Tuesday, March 14, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Maurel, Faure, and Madame Albani.

After March 15 a Series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.

It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the rôle of Ashton in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.

These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 18s., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

AVENUE THEATRE, CHARING-CROSS.—This new

and magnificent Theatre open Every Evening, with Offenbach's Comic Opera MADAME FAVART, supported by the following list of favourite and talented artists:—viz., Misses Wadman, Emily Duncan, Clara Graham, and Miss Florence St. John; Messrs. H. Bracey, Fred. Leslie, Walter Everard, Chas. Ashford, M. de Lange, and Monsieur Marins, together with selected Ballet and Chorus. Musical Director, J. S. Haller. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Places can be secured for any date in advance. No Fees. Sole Lessee, Mr. Edmund Burke; Manager, Monsieur Marins; Acting-Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MASKELYNE and COOKE'S

Marvellous and Mysteries ENTERTAINMENT, every Evening, at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Admission from 2s. to 15s. The New Second Part, recently introduced, is a genuine success, and the entire London press are unanimous in the opinion that the new illusions are if possible more wonderful than those which have preceded them. The Spirit Form enveloped in a cloud of light is creating intense sensation.

W. MORTON, Manager.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. THE HEAD OF THE FLOOD, a new Entertainment, in two parts, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Faing; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday

Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 6s. and 2s. Will Close, Saturday Night, March 25; Reopen, Easter Monday at Three and Eight.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street.—The EXHIBITION WILL OPEN MONDAY, MARCH 13. The Class for Study from the Living Costume Model will recommence (for the Term of Two Months) on Tuesday, 14th, One till Five. Instructor, W. H. Fisk; Visitor, George D. Leslie, R.A. Prospectus to be had of the Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PLETOPIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION. The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

BIRKET FOSTER.—A LOAN COLLECTION of upwards of 100 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by this eminent Artist, ON VIEW, for a short period only, at J. and W. VOKINS' Gallery, 14 and 16, Great Portland-street. Admission free.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Howe, Terrier, Alexander, Glenny, Mould, Child, Tvers, Howard Russell, Misses Payne and H. Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram. No fees.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE in the Programme of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT o'clock.

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY, FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 17, A GRAND CONCERT OF IRISH NATIONAL MELODIES will be given.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

For the fifth time during her long and exemplary reign Queen Victoria has been mercifully preserved from the bullet of the would-be assassin. It is just ten years since an outrage of this kind was perpetrated, and it might reasonably have been hoped that her Majesty, in the autumn of her days, in her blameless life of comparative seclusion, and in circumstances that could not draw perilous public attention to her movements, would have been spared further cruel personal assaults. Once more, however, it is grievous to record, the life of our beloved Queen has been in danger from a half-starved, morbid, and crazy creature, whose bullet, fired from a revolver while her Majesty was leaving Windsor Railway Station on Thursday evening last week, we are happy to say, missed its aim, or rather was turned aside by the presence of mind of some Eton boys. As on former occasions of a like nature, the Queen manifested that "serene courage" which has always been characteristic of her bearing as a woman and a Sovereign in great emergencies; and it is matter for devout thankfulness that, on this trying occasion, her Majesty's nerves were, as stated by Earl Granville in the House of Lords on Monday night, "unshaken after what might well have tried the nerves of the strongest man." It has been some alleviation of public feeling to know that Maclean, the miserable criminal in this case—if, indeed, he can be regarded as accountable for his actions—was not in any sense associated with political grievances or discontent.

The whole civilised world hastened with a singular unanimity and in every available form to express abhorrence of the deed, and heartfelt sympathy with her Majesty on her happy escape. It is touching to read the messages of lively congratulation, couched in terms of affectionate veneration for our illustrious Sovereign, that have flowed in from every capital of the civilised world, as well as from all sections of her loyal subjects at home and abroad. These congratulations have come from the Czar, who still mourns the terrible catastrophe of which his Imperial father was the victim; from our American kinsmen, whose attachment to the Royal lady that mingled her sympathies with those of Mrs. Garfield when her distinguished husband was stricken down, vies with our own; and—not to multiply illustrations—from the Chinese Minister, who, like other Ambassadors, went in person to Downing-street to give expression to his feelings of concern. These endless manifestations of profound interest in the safety of our Queen are the offspring of a chivalrous respect and admiration such as no crowned head has ever elicited. Not only is her Majesty the senior of all the Sovereigns of Europe, but her consistent and exemplary bearing as the constitutional Head of the State; her untiring devotion, under all circumstances, to the duties of her exalted position; and her unsullied domestic life during a reign which embraces nearly half a century of British history, invest Queen Victoria with a legendary pre-eminence that has not hitherto been known in modern times—we might say, in the annals of mankind. It is matter for devout thankfulness that the outrage of last week was of a character that is not likely to provoke imitation; and all sections of her Majesty's subjects will cordially unite in the hope that the quiet and repose of the chalet at Mentone, which will next week be her temporary home, may obliterate all the ill effects of last week's shocking incident.

Another week has elapsed without any definite understanding having been established between the two Houses of Parliament as to the scope of the Select Committee which the Peers have appointed to inquire into the working of the recently-passed Irish Land Act. Notwithstanding the overwhelming vote of the Commons last week against the preliminary issue rashly raised by Sir Stafford Northcote, their Lordships show no disposition to accept the Prime Minister's proposal to formally exclude the judicial decisions of the Land tribunals from investigation. Indeed, the Committee have already

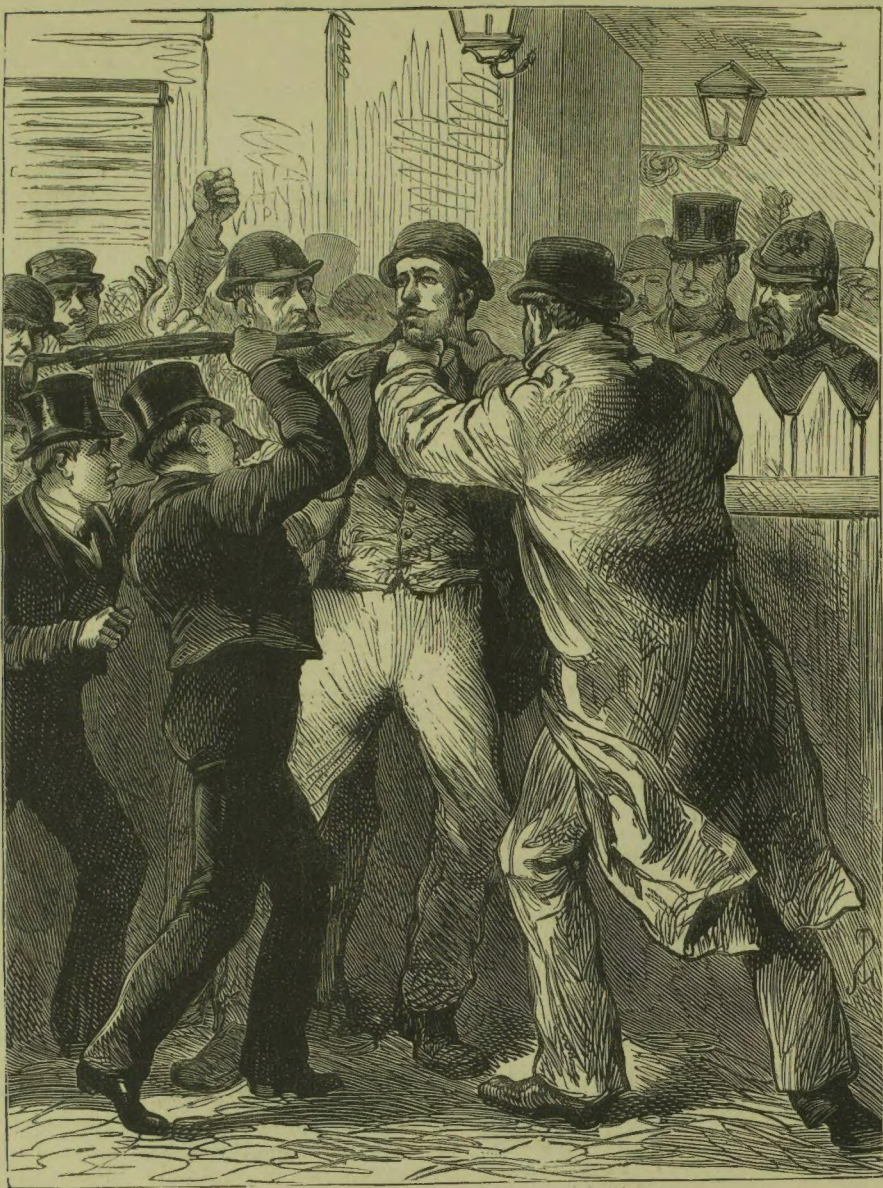
begun their inquiry, and the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolution at the time we write "drags its slow length along," and is only sustained by the wearisome ingenuity of third-rate orators. Parliament has been a month in Session, and public business is sadly in arrears, while the discussion on the Procedure resolutions and the innumerable amendments on the First Rule, has yet to be taken. Legislative activity is at present represented by the renewed exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh, and by the progress of a Post Cards (Reply) Bill. The House of Commons has, it is true, sat till the small hours of the morning more than once during the past week, not, however, to discuss the measures of the Session, but to listen with exemplary patience to the objections raised by the Land League members against sundry Supplementary Estimates that have a bearing on the Irish policy of the Government, and the position of the inmates of Kilmainham prison.

The week's record of brutal outrages in Ireland has been agreeably relieved by the report of Mr. Forster's visits to the disturbed districts. The Chief Secretary unites in a remarkable degree the moral courage which is needful for a statesman occupying so responsible a position and the traditional philanthropy which instinctively shrinks from needless bloodshed. Within the last week he has made a tour through the county of Clare, where ruffianism of the most brutal character has been in the ascendant. At Tulla, he visited the farmer Moroney, who, with his sons, was shot by some miscreants for paying his rent, and has since died, and a sub-constable, who was wounded by an armed party, and who has been promised promotion for his gallant conduct. Subsequently, Mr. Forster went to the turbulent town of Tullamore, where he not only walked through the streets alone, and had interviews with all kinds of people who had influence with the misguided population, but addressed a large crowd outside his hotel in his own fearless and pointed manner. To this promiscuous audience the right hon. gentleman announced that he had come to see things for himself, and enable him the better to perform his duty, which was to save men from outrage, to free them from intimidation, to leave them at liberty to earn their living as they chose, and to pay their lawful debts. The Chief Secretary did not mince matters in his unique speech. He told his hearers that he was resolved to put down outrages, and that although there might be bad landlords, that was no excuse for incendiarism, for maiming and killing men and animals, and for bringing ruin upon those who wanted to pay their just debts. He explained that a law was now in force which equitably reduced rents and gave tenants security for the fruits of their labours; and he promised that as soon as outrages had fairly ceased in Ireland and men were not ruined, maimed, or murdered for doing their duty, the suspects would be released. These brave and outspoken remarks were listened to with attention, and to a great extent cheered. At all events, the people admired Mr. Forster's courage, and were throughout good-natured. The incident is a rare and striking illustration of the moral influence that may be exercised by a man of great pluck and resolution upon a misguided mass of people, who, though they have warm hearts, have been poisoned by prejudice and unworthy passion. Mr. Forster prophesied that in five years the Land Act would bring about a most beneficial change. There is no doubt that, as the Irish Solicitor-General said in Friday's debate, many thousands of cases have already been settled by the Courts, and an almost equal number by private arrangement. But the urgent necessity of the hour is that a measure of which some Ulster Conservatives have described as the charter of Irish tenant farmers shall not be frustrated in its practical working by the unseemly intervention of the House of Lords.

Prince Milan has entered the charmed circle of Royalty, no doubt with the tacit assent of the Courts of Europe, and without asking leave of the Sultan, once the Sovereign, then the Suzerain, and now only the neighbour of Servia. When the Prince of Roumania assumed a crown, it was inevitable that his smaller but not less ambitious neighbour should follow suit. Neither Russia nor Austria could afford to put a veto on Prince Milan's aspirations. The Servians are of the Slavonic stock, and their country is of too much importance from a geographical point of view for the Czar to object to its being transformed from a principality into a kingdom. On the other hand, it suits the purposes of Austria, with an obstinate insurrection raging on the frontier, to conciliate a sturdy population that could give material aid to the Bosnians and Herzegovinians. Western Europe can well afford to look complacently at the pacific creation of any number of independent States out of the territory of the moribund Turkish Empire, and would decidedly prefer to see—as it may see ere long—Bulgaria absorbing Eastern Roumelia, and erected into an independent kingdom, rather than the reappearance of the spectre of the Eastern Question with a possible great war "looming in the distance." The cession of the wide and classic plains of Thessaly to Greece, which has been so worthily celebrated during the last few days by the Greek residents of London and their British friends, and the creation of the kingdoms of Roumania and Servia, are not only signs of the decadence of European Turkey, but are serious obstacles to the consolidation of Russian influence in the Balkan region, and a kind of guarantee of the independence and progress of communities which, less than half a century ago, languished under Ottoman misrule.

Do you remember a somewhat animated discussion concerning the adjective "reverend" as a prefix to a clergyman's name? I picked up, the other day, a quaint old folio, published during the Protectorate. This is "The Complete Christian Dictionary," begun by "that Famous and Worthy Man of God, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Minister of the Ward at St. George's, Canterbury, and one of the See Preachers there." No "Reverend" here, you see, in Oliver's time; but, perhaps, a slightly too liberal allowance of spiritual pride. "Curate," in the "Complete Christian Dictionary," is omitted altogether; and, as regards "Bishop," Mr. Wilson does not omit to tell us that the word first signified a Clerk of the Market. On the cuckoo the lexicographer is shockingly severe. "It's of all fowls the most unprofitable, fearful, cold, weak, and unthankful. It thinks its own voice most melodious." Cruel Mr. Thomas Wilson. I have sent the old tome with my love to Charles Reade, who, I hear, is writing the Lives of the Patriarchs of Scripture. What an admirable book it should be!

G. A. S.



ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN: SEIZURE OF RODERICK MACLEAN.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF ESSEX, FROM A MINIATURE PAINTED IN 1820
BY THE LATE SIR W. J. NEWTON.—SEE PAGE 230.

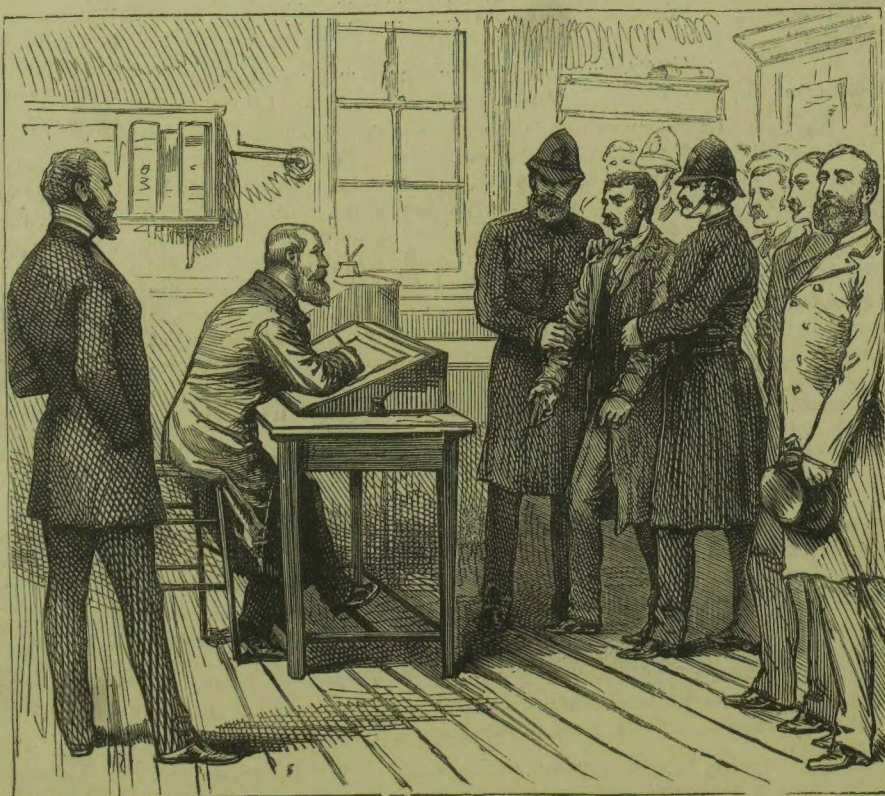
ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

A pistol-shot was fired at the Queen's carriage when leaving the railway station at Windsor, upon her Majesty's return from London, at half-past five in the afternoon on Thursday week. The pistol was a revolver loaded with bullets, and the Queen's life was put in very great danger. We can scarcely express the feelings of horror, indignation, and shame that were excited in the hearts of all classes of people in the United Kingdom, in the Colonies and India, and in every foreign nation, by the news of this most infamous attempt, perpetrated against the best of Sovereigns, and one of the best of women; one who has deserved never to have an enemy in the whole world. The grief and anger which such an outrage must cause in every honest mind, not merely among the loyal subjects of her Majesty, but universally throughout civilised mankind, cannot be entirely removed by our gratitude for her complete escape from injury, and from a peril that might easily have proved fatal; we shall continue to feel much disturbed by the reflection that it was in the power of an obscure wretch, villain or madman, to come near taking that life which is so justly dear to us all. This consideration has led us to accompany the illustrations of last week's detestable incident with the reproduction from our Journal of several Engravings published upon former occasions of the same odious character during the past forty years, when our beloved and honoured Queen has been cruelly made the object of wanton personal assaults or murderous attacks, none of which, thank God! have inflicted upon her any serious hurt. It is a disgrace to humanity, as well as to England, that such actions should have been possible in a single instance, but human nature is capable of becoming infinitely depraved and morally disordered.

On Thursday of last week, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, having been in London since Tuesday, went back to Windsor, setting out from Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes past four, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. The Royal carriage was accompanied, as usual, by four outriders, and a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards acted as a guard of honour. As her Majesty drove through the courtyard she was greeted with loud and hearty acclamations. The route taken was up Constitution-hill, through Hyde Park to the Victoria Gates, and along Spring-street to Paddington Station. The precaution of placing additional policemen at various points on the line was observed,



BODY OF A CHILD FOUND IN EXCAVATING A STREET IN POMPEII.



ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN: THE PRISONER AT WINDSOR POLICE STATION.

as is customary on the Queen's journey through the metropolis; but this is done chiefly with the view of regulating the traffic in the streets until the Royal carriage has passed, and preventing undue crowding at points favourable for spectators. All along the route people gathered to see her Majesty pass, and many a hat was lifted and many a cheer raised. At Paddington station the arrangements for the departure were complete. The streets leading to the station and the approaches to the entrance-hall were crowded with spectators, many of whom had been waiting for hours. Order was kept by all, the services of the metropolitan police on duty being hardly required to keep the way clear for the Queen to pass. Her Majesty's reception was enthusiastic; from the time the carriage, with the guard of honour, appeared in sight, until the train steamed out of the terminus the cheers were loud and frequent, and testified to the loyalty of the people. The interior of the station was kept by an extra force of men belonging to the Great Western Company, and the platform in front of the Royal carriages was covered with crimson cloth. Admission to the precincts of the building was by special tickets. The train consisted of the Queen's private saloon, another saloon carriage for the ladies and gentlemen of the Court—including the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, Viscountess Bridport, and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill—and a first-class carriage, two vans, and the engine. The Royal party were met by Captain Bulkeley, one of the directors of the company, and the Queen and Princess Beatrice at once walked through the Royal waiting-rooms to their saloon carriage. The train left Paddington at ten minutes to five, arriving at the Windsor station punctually at twenty-five minutes past five. A large concourse of spectators had assembled on the platform, which had been carpeted and railed off on each side of the Royal waiting-room. The Queen remained in the carriage a few minutes after it had stopped, and then walked across the platform through the waiting-room to the Royal carriage waiting in the station-yard. The carriage, which was drawn by a couple of grey ponies, was closed, the weather being very cold. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice having taken their seats, the outrider started on his way to the castle, and the crowd left the platform for the station-yard in order to see her Majesty drive past. While cheers were being raised by the bystanders, a man, who was standing at the gateway of the yard, deliberately raised a pistol and fired it at her Majesty's carriage, which was fifteen yards distant. The shot did not take effect, and the carriage windows were instantly drawn up; the carriage was at once driven off in



ATTACK ON THE QUEEN BY JOHN FRANCIS, MAY 30, 1842.



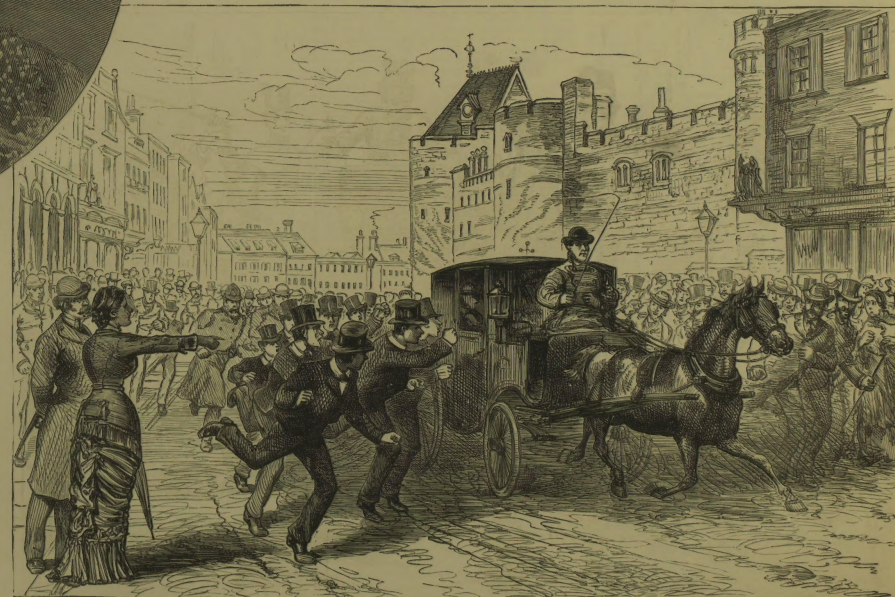
ATTACK ON THE QUEEN BY HAMILTON IN 1840.



QUEEN VICTORIA.
ASCENDED THE THRONE JUNE 20, 1837.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



LIEUTENANT ROBERT PATE ASSAULTING THE QUEEN IN 1850.



RODERICK MACLEAN, AFTER HIS ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR, TAKEN TO THE POLICE STATION.



1. Students' Procession: Attack by Robber-Knights on Jewish Merchants.
2. English Boarding-School at Bay: Governess to the Rescue.
3. A Son of Mars.

4. "Masked" in Liquor.
5. Costumes from the Ball.
6. German Highlander.

7. "The real Mackay."
8. Next Day: Returning Borrowed Plumes.
9. Night Scene at the "Malkasten" (Artists' Club).

the direction of the castle, but stopped in High-street, opposite the White Hart Hotel, where the Queen summoned her personal attendant, Mr. John Brown, who was seated behind, to enter the carriage and tell her what he had witnessed of the affair. The carriage then went on to the Castle; but as soon as the Queen entered there she directed her Equerry, Sir John M'Neill, to return to the station and ascertain whether any person was hurt.

The man who had fired the pistol was instantly collared by Superintendent Hayes, chief officer of the Windsor police, assisted by Inspector Fraser, of the Royal Household Police force, a detachment of the A Division, Metropolitan Police. The pistol was wrested from its possessor by one of the bystanders, Mr. James Burnside, a photographer; he is assistant to Mr. W. Carpenter, photographic artist, of Windsor. Two youths of Eton College, named Wilson and Robinson, who had been standing, with other Eton scholars, close behind the murderous assailant, flew at him with great fury, and one beat him fiercely over the head with an umbrella, till Inspector Fraser bade him desist. Mr. John Frost, foreman of the locomotive department at Slough, aided in securing the assassin. One of our Illustrations shows the manner of his capture. He was a young man, poorly dressed, who gave the name of Roderick Maclean, and his address at 84, Victoria Cottages, Windsor, where he said he had been a week. On being seized by the collar, he said, "Don't hurt me," and Inspector Fraser replied that they would not. The prisoner then said, "I have done it through starvation." They put him into a cab, and took him to the Windsor police station, the people in the street showing much excitement. At the police station Superintendent Hayes entered the case in the ordinary charge-book. Our Illustration of the scene here, with the prisoner held by two police-constables, may next be referred to. Sir John M'Neill and General Sir H. Ponsonby were present. One of the Windsor magistrates, Mr. H. L. Simpson, having soon arrived, the prisoner was formally charged by Superintendent Hayes with shooting at her Majesty the Queen with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Joseph Devereux, Mr. H. Darvill, Town Clerk, General Sir H. Ponsonby, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. McNeill were present in the charge-room while the prisoner was being searched. Later he was examined in the cell by Dr. Holderness, who pronounced him sane.

After the prisoner had been searched by Inspector Fraser and Superintendent Hayes, the weapon, a medium-sized six-chambered revolver, described as of German make, was examined. It was found that two of the chambers still remained loaded with ball cartridges, and two had cartridges recently discharged, while the other two were empty. A paper containing fourteen ball cartridges of the same kind, with several papers and valueless articles, were also discovered upon Maclean, who said he should make no defence, but should reserve what he had to say till his examination.

It seems that Maclean, when he tried to shoot the Queen, was slightly in advance of the Royal carriage, and fired the revolver as it was approaching him. His action was perceived by Princess Beatrice, but not by the Queen. John Brown, the Queen's Scotch man-servant, was sitting in the rumble, and saw Maclean raise his hand and aim the revolver, which exploded as the carriage dashed towards the prisoner, the bullet from the weapon probably passing Mr. Brown and the upper part of the back of the carriage, and dropping in the station-yard. Her Majesty happened to be sitting on the right side of the back seat of the vehicle, the furthest place from the prisoner, who was to the left of the carriage when he fired the shot.

The bullet was found next morning, in the station-yard, by Mr. Joseph Turner, inspector of the permanent way of the Great Western Railway. It lay about thirty yards from the spot where Maclean stood when he fired the revolver; and the Queen's carriage must have passed between. The bullet seems to have hit a truck just beyond, and to have rebounded a couple of feet, being slightly flattened. No bullet mark was found on any part of the Queen's carriage. The horses were going only at a walking pace; and if the shot had been fired half a second before, the bullet would probably have struck either her Majesty or Princess Beatrice. It was, undoubtedly, a very narrow escape of life for either of those illustrious ladies. The assassin was prepared to fire a second shot, having actually turned the barrel of the revolver to join another loaded chamber after he fired.

As soon as the prisoner was secured, General Sir Henry Ponsonby sent a telegram to the Home Secretary informing him of what had happened. The Queen, at the same time, sent the following to her eldest son:—"From the Queen, Windsor Castle, to the Prince of Wales, Marlborough House.—In case exaggerated report should reach you, I telegraph to say that as I drove from the station here a man shot at the carriage, but fortunately hit no one. He was instantly arrested. I am not the worse." Immediately upon receiving this telegram, a message was returned to Windsor on behalf of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressive of their thankfulness upon the happy escape of the Queen. The news at once spread through the metropolis, and the callers at Marlborough House were exceedingly numerous. Messages were received from the members of the Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors, and other illustrious personages.

The Prince of Wales had made arrangements that night to visit the Court Theatre to witness the performance of "The Manager;" and he purposely carried out his intention in order to allay public anxiety. Being informed on his arrival by the manager that, in consequence of the report of the attempt on the Queen's life, some of the audience were leaving, his Royal Highness authorised him to state publicly that her Majesty felt no ill effects from what had occurred. The announcement was received with great cheering by a crowded audience, who greeted the Prince by rising in a body.

In every city and town of the United Kingdom, and in all the capitals of Europe, also in New York, Boston, and other American cities, the news was received with the same general feelings of mingled indignation at the crime, and joy for the preservation of the Queen's life. The Sovereigns and Governments of all foreign States lost no time next day in communicating to her Majesty's Government here, or to the British Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, their sentiments upon this occasion. In London, on the day after the incident, meetings of the Court of Common Council, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and other public bodies, were summoned to pass suitable resolutions; and this course was adopted likewise by the Municipal Corporations of most other towns in Great Britain.

In many churches and chapels on Sunday, the preachers made special reference to the event of two days before, and the National Anthem was played on the organ, if not sung by the congregation. Even on the London Stock Exchange, at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, "God Save the Queen" was sung by all assembled. On Monday morning, the scholars and students of Eton, conducted by the Provost, Rev. Dr. Goodford, and the Head Master, Rev. Dr. Hornby, were received by her Majesty in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, and presented an address to the Queen. Her Majesty

has not in any way altered her usual habits while residing at the Castle since the attempt to kill her, but has daily walked on the Terrace, with her youngest daughter, and has enjoyed drives in the Park.

The prisoner, Roderick Maclean, was brought before the Mayor and Windsor magistrates on Friday, when Mr. Stevenson, solicitor to the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution. Sir James Ingham, the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street Police Court, was also present. The evidence of Superintendent Hayes, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Burnside, was taken; and the prisoner was then remanded, upon the charge of shooting with intent to murder the Queen. Roderick Maclean is twenty-eight years of age, and is of respectable family connections, and tolerably well educated, speaking French and German; but his conduct seems to have long been irregular and eccentric, and his family have turned him off, allowing him a very small weekly pittance. He has latterly been moving from one town to another, Weston-super-Mare, Croydon, Brighton, Southsea, and finally Windsor, leading an idle and aimless life, and in a state of beggarly poverty, though he could pay for his food and lodgings, which were of the meanest kind. A penny and three farthings were all the money found upon him when arrested. He had bought the revolver at Portsmouth for five shillings and sixpence. It is said that he was confined some months last year in the Wells Lunatic Asylum, Somersetshire, and once in a Dublin asylum. He now declares that he did not intend really to injure the Queen, but only "to alarm the public," as he says, "with the result of having my grievances respected, such as the pecuniary straits in which I have been situated." A letter, apparently just written in pencil, was found upon him, not directed to any person's address, but which ran as follows:—

"I should not have done this crime had you, as you should have done, allowed the 10s. per week instead of offering the insultingly small sum of 6s. per week and expecting me to live on it. So you perceive the great good a little money might have done, had you not treated me as a fool and set me more than ever against those bloated aristocrats ruled by the old lady, Mrs. Vic., who is a licensed robber in all senses."

RODERICK MACLEAN."

"March 2, 1882, Waiting-room, G.W.R."

A photograph of the prisoner was taken by Mr. W. Carpenter, of High-street, Windsor, and is now sold by the London Stereoscopic Company, Regent-street. The portrait is given, with other Illustrations, on our front page.

This is the sixth time that an attack has been made on the person of our gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, who began to reign June 20, 1837, and whom God preserve! The first occasion was on June 10, 1840, on Constitution-hill, Green Park, where a young man named Edward Oxford fired a pistol at the carriage in which were seated her Majesty and Prince Albert. He was a waiter in a London coffee-shop. In his case a plea of lunacy was successful, and he was sent to Bethlem Hospital, but was afterwards removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, where he died a few years ago. The second attempt was on May 30, 1842, when her Majesty and Prince Albert were returning to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage from the usual afternoon drive. A young man, about twenty-five years of age, named John Francis, almost at the same spot where Oxford had fired his pistol, walked towards the Royal carriage and discharged a pistol at her Majesty. He was instantly seized, and the pistol, the barrel of which was still warm, wrested from him. He was tried on June 17 before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Patteson, and was convicted of the crime of high treason. The Lord Chief Justice pronounced the full legal sentence on him, when he fell, fainting, into the arms of the gaoler. His sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude in Norfolk Island. On Sunday, July 3, in the same year, as her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the King of the Belgians, were driving from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, a somewhat deformed youth named John William Bean, about eighteen years of age, presented a pistol at the Royal carriage in the Mall, and pulled the trigger, but no flash followed. The barrel contained some paper and a few grains of coarse gunpowder. This outrage led to the introduction of a bill by Sir Robert Peel, then Premier, to prevent those guilty of such offences as this from being invested with the dignity of traitors, and to visit them with condign punishment more suited to their criminal folly. It was, therefore, enacted that anybody wilfully producing or having any firearms near the person of the Queen, with intent to use the same to injure or alarm her Majesty, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour, and be liable to transportation for seven years or imprisonment for three years; "and during the period of such imprisonment to be publicly or privately whipped as often, in such manner and form, as the Court shall order and direct, not exceeding thrice." It was provided that any attempt to strike or otherwise injure her Majesty should be treated in the same manner as if firearms had been used.

In May, 1850, only four weeks after the birth of the Duke of Connaught, a most cowardly attack, though unattended with serious danger to life, was perpetrated on the Sovereign by Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the Hussars. As the Royal carriage was emerging from the gate of the Duke of Cambridge's residence in Piccadilly, Pate, who had been loitering in the neighbourhood, deliberately struck the Queen with a stick or cane, leaving a mark on her cheek and crushing her bonnet over the forehead. The Queen, speaking to the footman behind her, said, "Go on; I am not hurt." Pate was seized, and hurried away by the police. On his trial at the Old Bailey for the assault, a defence of insanity was set up, but was rejected by the jury, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation, though whipping was omitted from the penalty.

Most recent of all these detestable outrages was that of the youth Arthur O'Connor, which took place on the last day of February, 1872. This can hardly be described as an attempt to assassinate her Majesty, for O'Connor's weapon was a rusty old pistol, with flint and steel lock, and was not even loaded; indeed, it could not have been fired with any amount of charge. In the barrel a piece of greasy rag was found. The crazy youth also had a knife in his possession. When the Queen was entering Buckingham Palace after a drive O'Connor presented himself at the side of the carriage holding the pistol in one hand, and a paper, which he wished the Queen to sign, in the other. The paper proved to be a petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners. Her Majesty exhibited no alarm, though it was, of course, impossible for her to know the harmless nature of the weapon presented at her until afterwards. The Queen was just as fearless on Thursday week, when she was really in great danger; and when the instances of President Garfield and of the late Emperor Alexander II. might justify some degree of alarm in the heart of a man, let alone a woman, bearing the highest rank, with all its personal risk.

Our Portrait of her gracious Majesty engraved this week, and placed in the centre of the Illustrations of those memorable attacks on her person, is from the recent photograph by Mr. J. Thomson, 78, Buckingham Palace-road.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

Our Portrait of this lady, who died on the 22nd ult., in the eighty-eighth year of her age and forty-third of her widowhood, is copied, by permission, from a miniature on ivory, painted in 1820 by Sir W. J. Newton, Miniature Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and subsequently to her Majesty Queen Victoria, until his death in 1869. The late Dowager Countess of Essex was, previously to her marriage, known as Miss Catherine Stephens, a favourite vocalist and actress, who first appeared on the stage in 1813. In 1815 she surprised and delighted the town in "Romeo and Juliet," at Drury Lane. Her ballad singing during "the Regency" was renowned. On the stage genteel comedy was her forte, but she also gained high success in romantic plays drawn from Sir Walter Scott's novels. Miss Stephens quitted public life in the very height of her fame, and in 1838, shortly afterwards, was married to the fifth Earl of Essex, then in his sixty-eighth year, and who died April 23, 1839. He had been married before to Sarah, widow of Mr. E. Stephenson, and daughter of Mr. Henry Bazett, of St. Helena, but he left no children by either his first or second marriage. The Earldom of Essex, therefore, descended to his nephew, the sixth and present Earl, who attended his aunt's funeral, with others of the family and friends in Kensal-green Cemetery last week. It was impossible for the Countess to be buried with the late Earl, her husband, as the family vault of the Essex family, in Watford Church, near Cashiobury, the Earl's seat, has been closed some years past.

A CHILD OF POMPEII.

Eighteen hundred and two years ago, last August, the gay and luxurious Roman city of Pompeii, overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, was buried in ashes and molten red-hot pumice-stone, from which its ruins are still but half excavated; and we now and then hear of some interesting discovery, but seldom of one more affecting to the sense of humanity than that which was made three weeks ago. In one of the narrow streets were found signs of human remains in the dried mud lying on the top of the strata of lapilli reaching to the second floor of the houses; and when the usual process of pouring plaster of Paris into the hollow left by the impression of a body had been accomplished, there came to light the form of a little boy, seemingly about twelve years old. Within the house, opposite to the second-floor window of which this infantile form lay, were found a gold bracelet and the skeleton of a woman, the arms stretched towards the child. The plaster form of this woman could not be obtained, the impression being too much destroyed. It is evident that the mother, when the fiery mass descended, had put her little boy out of the window in the hope of saving him, and he must, no doubt, have been overwhelmed. The position of the left leg, indeed, seems to show that the child had lost one foot, or that it had been hurt or lamed, which may have been done by the burning substance that quickly overspread the floors of the house and the pavement of the street. Some think the boy was actually being raised and carried in his mother's arms, at the moment when both finally perished. His left arm is close to the chest, as though wrapped in his toga or mantle, while the right arm (which has been broken off above the wrist, in digging out the figure) was somewhat uplifted. There is a protuberance on the face, which seems to have been caused by his putting a finger to his mouth, to clear it off the suffocating matter that pressed upon him in his last moments of life. The mother is supposed to have been a rich lady, seeing that she wore on each arm plain gold bracelets, each weighing about one ounce and a half. She also wore two massive gold finger rings—one mounted with an emerald, whereon was engraved the horn of abundance. The other ring was an amethyst of a beautiful bright colour in fine state of preservation. On this was engraved, in most artistic style, the figure of Mercury, seated on a rock, holding his caduceus, or winged stick entwined with serpents, in one hand, and a purse in the other. We are indebted to Mr. J. Boyd, of Naples, for the photograph we have engraved.

THE CARNIVAL AT DÜSSELDORF.

Düsseldorf, in Rhenish Prussia, is one of the towns of Germany where the Carnival—partly from old associations and partly because there are a great many artists living there—is kept up with almost as much enthusiasm as in Rome. A very lively fancy-dress ball is held in the Townhall, under the auspices of the "Malkasten," or Artists' Club, on the Saturday before Lent. At this entertainment is represented, in the early part of the evening, a scene from mediæval times, every detail as to arrangement and dress being got up with the greatest care by the artists themselves. As there are about 2000 people at the ball, in the costumes of all centuries and countries, the scene is one of great variety and brilliancy. This year, too, there was on Sunday a procession of art students through the streets of the town. The maskers represented a band of free lances and robber knights, who, after marching through the principal thoroughfares, made a raid on several waggons of Jewish merchants, Princes, and Princesses, with dolls as babes, and other harmless passengers; slaughtered and bound them, in a most theatrical manner, and then drove them back with the vanquished and the spoil. For three days of Carnival great festivity and fun prevailed in the town; there were numbers of the inhabitants going about the streets, and from house to house, disguised in all the costumes, genuine and ridiculous, that fancy can picture. There were to be seen Italian brigands, knights, clowns, warriors, jesters, Jack Tars, beggars, mountebanks, Indians, and many strange fellows with white hats, large check trousers, whiskers, eyeglass, and mysterious book in hand, intended to represent the English tourists, each with his inevitable "Murray." Frequently was displayed a mixture of every kind of costume under the sun on the same individual. Noses and beards, of all sizes and shapes, adorned the faces of the maskers. Any solitary and unprotected female, meeting with some of these gay and festive youths, was liable to be kissed in a very summary manner; this being a privilege that the male sex expect at Carnival time. The little children all carried sticks, with which they would playfully thump passers-by to their hearts' content. During three days this festival was kept up with great spirit until Ash Wednesday, when serious occupations were resumed. We are obliged to Mr. W. L. Bogle for the Sketches and for this description of the affair.

Professor W. A. Hunter has resigned the Chair of Jurisprudence in University College, London.

The Lord Mayor opened a new high school for boys at Woolwich last Saturday afternoon, where he addressed the audience upon the necessity in this day of an advanced education. General Sir J. Adye presided; and among the speakers were Baron H. de Worms, M.P., and the Rev. Brooke Lambert, Vicar of Greenwich.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

A celebrated French General, who visited England towards the close of the Second Empire to take note of Things Military among us, remarked of the British Infantry of the Line, that it should be a matter of congratulation to foreigners that there were not more of the admirable soldiers in question. A compliment more outspoken has seldom been so delicately expressed. But a precisely converse conclusion may be arrived at by the critic of an exceptionally droll farce. You are far from glad; you are really sorry that there is no more of it. Does "Box and Cox" come to an end an instant too late? Would you quarrel with "The Birthplace of Podgers" were it prolonged to double its actual length? And who ever cried "Jam satis," at the end of "The Goose with the Golden Eggs." The inventors of the purely modern entertainment known as the "farceical comedy" are wise in their generation. They cater for a public who, in the way of fun and merriment, are not content with a short allowance of food for laughter, but, like Oliver Twist, "ask for more." They get more, much more at the Criterion Theatre, which has witnessed a long succession of triumphs in Comedy-Farce, or Farceical-Comedy, call it which you please, and which has scored a fresh and decided success in Mr. H. J. Byron's excruciatingly funny play of "Fourteen Days," which was produced at Mr. Charles Wyndham's pretty establishment last Saturday.

The piece, which the author, with commendable frankness, admits to be taken from the French of MM. Gondinet and Bisson, is in three acts, and is called on the programme simply a "Comedy." It is not the less essentially a three-act farce, or it might with closer propriety be termed an extravaganza, did not that last-named word inevitably suggest associations bearing on "topical" songs, "break-down" dances, and silk fleshings. "Fourteen Days" is not a comedy, because its plot is simply impossible; and the canons of dramatic art demand that in a comedy there should be coherence. As my object is to sincerely applaud and not to meticulously pick holes in one of the most humorous and well-acted productions that I have seen for a long time past, I will merely show that the plot is of the nature of a farce, and not of a comedy, by noting two incidents simply impossible of occurrence. One of the characters, a barrister, visits a gentleman who is suffering a term of fourteen days' imprisonment in "Hot Bath Fields." The barrister, who, to serve a purpose of his own, wishes to hold converse with the incarcerated gentleman, takes advantage of another prisoner taking a bath to slip on his, the prisoner's, clothes. The disguised barrister is subsequently mistaken by the gaol authorities for a real delinquent; he is locked up, and is not released from captivity until he is considerably more than half starved. Now all this, it is obvious, is so much sheer impossibility. The governor of a jail may furnish his house as he pleases, and invite what friends he chooses to visit him; but no person from the outside could, under any circumstances, penetrate to the prisoners' bath-room and attire himself in the prison dress. Again, the wife of the imprisoned gentleman (whom she imagines to be in Italy) calls on the governor of the jail, not knowing him to be such a person, and thinking that he is only an old friend of her husband. This is a literal impossibility. The governor's house must be inside the prison walls. At Newgate, indeed, the governor's street door opens into Newgate-street; but it is flanked on either side by a wing of the prison, and is, to all intents and purposes, part of the jail premises. Now such extravagances as these are not of the slightest moment in a farce. The "Wedding March" is an impossible farce; so, taken apart from the music, is "Trial by Jury;" but both are none the less droll for being delicious.

In Mr. Byron's "Fourteen Days," Mr. Peregrine Porter is an independent gentleman, who is really fondly attached to a pretty, ladylike, but somewhat prudish wife. He is as truthful and honourable a gentleman as need be; yet one trifling indiscretion into which he has fallen incites an Ironical Fate to impel Mr. Peregrine Porter to tell, during the major portion of three acts, a succession of the most alarming "crammers." He and his friend Mr. Brummles, a stockbroker, and old enough to know better, have been dining out at a fashionable restaurant, where they meet with two strange ladies, who have lost their purses, or never had any to lose. The gentlemen accompany the ladies to the theatre; but after the play, when Mr. Porter has handed one of the strange fair ones into a cab, he discovers that he has lost an unique photograph of his wife. He runs wildly after the cab; a policeman interferes with him, and in a moment of exasperation he knocks the constable down. For this he is charged at Bow-street, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. It seems, however, that he has got out on bail in the interval between the first hearing of the charge and the actual sentence; and during this period he concocts, with his friend Brummles, an artful scheme, by means of which Mrs. Porter is to be persuaded that her husband's fortnight from home has been passed, not in enforced seclusion in Hot Bath Fields, but in sunny Italy. In the interests also of this scheme he is compelled to break off a match between his sister-in-law, Fanny Simpson, and Arthur Spoonbill, a fashionable photographer, who has a rival in Timothy Glibson, a rising and certainly very flighty barrister. The second act is passed in the luxuriously furnished drawing-room of Mr. Claude Delafield, the governor of Hot Bath Fields House of Correction, a gentleman of strong musical, poetical, and æsthetic tastes, and a consummate donkey. This personage has accidentally become possessed of the unique photograph lost by Porter, and has painted a large portrait from it. When he learns from Glibson that the original of the photograph is the spouse of "Number Twenty-Eight," otherwise Peregrine Porter, he sends for that prisoner and captive (who presents a most ludicrous appearance in the prison garb), shakes hands with him, regales him on brandy-and-soda and cigarettes, and eventually persuades him to intrust him with a letter to his wife, with whom Mr. Delafield proceeds to engage in a questionable Platonic flirtation. The whole act is one string of absurdities, farcical equivoques, witty dialogue, and rollicking tomfoolery. In the last act, the scene of which, like the first one, is laid in Porter's house, all is made right again. Mrs. Porter, who has a bad attack of jealousy, gets over it; Mr. Porter "acknowledges the corn" as regards his fourteen days imprisonment, and is forgiven by his loving consort; Mr. Spoonbill, the photographer of "professional beauties," marries Fanny Simpson; Mr. Claude Delafield, æsthete and equivocal Platonist, judiciously "makes himself scarce"—I say judiciously, because Mrs. Porter's husband seems to be becoming ominously aware that he wears boots, and that those boots have toes; and Mr. Timothy Glibson will, it is to be hoped, find in rapid professional advancement (he has impudence enough to raise him to the highest ranks), consolation for his lack of success in the uncertain fields of Love.

It is not too much to say of "Fourteen Days" that the acting is as good as the piece, and that a funnier piece Mr. Byron has seldom, if ever, written. It is, from first to last, full of vivacity, verve, and "go." Extravagant as are many of the incidents, so skillfully are they contrived by the dramatist, and so artistically are they interpreted by the players,

that the spectator wholly forgets their inherent impossibility; and even Mr. Claude Delafield, very cleverly rendered by Mr. H. Standing, appears a perfectly natural character. Mr. Charles Wyndham's Peregrine Porter was not only a highly amusing but a highly polished impersonation, reminding one, now of Charles Mathews and now of Sothorn, of neither of whom, however, can Mr. Wyndham be fairly called an imitator. He is as original as he is talented. Mr. W. Blakeley was insinuatingly oily as the gay old stockbroker, Brummles; and Mr. Lytton Sothorn threw plenty of comic energy into the part of the photographic and amorous Spoonbill. The agonies of hunger, only partially appeased by the continuous consumption of penny buns, were depicted in a most realistic manner by Mr. G. Giddens as Timothy Glibson; and Mr. A. Denison made as much as ever could be made of the trifling part of a peppery old Colonel of Engineers, who supercedes Mr. Delafield as governor of Hot-Bath-Fields. Miss M. Rorke was almost too gentle, refined, and graceful as Mrs. Peregrine Porter. Looking at the outrageous wildness of the entire piece, I should have preferred a purely farcical, or else a tragi-comic or "high-falutin" wife—a Xantippe, a virago, a screaming, fainting, whisker-pulling, Probate and Matrimonial Causes kind of wife;—a lady who "raised Cain and broke things." Miss K. Rorke was sparkling and attractive as Fanny Simpson; and the brisk impudence and untiring volubility of Mrs. Porter's maid, Tuppets, found an apt exponent in Miss E. Vining. Mr. Redwood gave all due stolidity to the part of Jones, a prison warder. Such, then, is "Fourteen Days:" a decided triumph for its gifted author and the clever manager of the Criterion and his admirably assorted company.

At the Court Theatre "The Manager," for which some premature pessimists had rashly predicted the fate of Humpty Dumpty, has even, without the assistance of all the king's horses and all the king's men, succeeded in picking himself up again, very successfully indeed. The thoroughly laughable and wittily written piece is now running to excellent houses; and every night Mr. John Clayton is earning more and more golden opinions for his richly humorous rendering of Mr. Chiff, proprietor and manager of the Palladium Theatre. To equal advantage is Mr. Clayton seen in the delightful gem of a piece—Mr. D. G. Boucicault's comedietta of "My Little Girl," adapted from Messrs. Besant and Rice's excellent novel. The comedietta precedes "The Manager." Be in your stall early—even if you have to cut off your dinner at the first entrée—and see "My Little Girl." It is a most artistic, pathetic, and altogether symmetrical and interesting performance. *A bon chat, bon rat.* The acting is simply delightful. Mr. John Clayton as Hartley Vane, the kind-hearted, middle-aged bachelor, who has adopted a little waif and stray, who, when she has come to womanhood, passionately loves her, but who, in the noblest spirit of self-sacrifice, surrenders his treasure to his nephew, Bertie Durnford, to whom the girl has given her youthful affections, is as powerful as he is tender and true to nature. Mr. H. Kemble is exceedingly funny as a short-sighted curate, continually tumbling over articles of household furniture; Mr. D. G. Boucicault and Miss Measor, as Bertie Durnford and Gladys, make love very boyishly and girlishly; and Miss Carlotta Addison is a most dignified, judicious, and sympathetic Aunt Janet. It is a charming, touching, wholesome piece of work, as pure as a crystal, and both in its writing and its playing does honour to the modern stage.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The specialty since our last notice of the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre was the representation, for the first and only time this season, of Wagner's "Rienzi," in the English version, by Mr. J. P. Jackson, as produced by Mr. Carl Rosa in January, 1879. The opera was given on Monday evening, having been postponed from the previous Saturday afternoon in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Herr Schott, who filled the title-character here in 1880. He sang on Monday, still under the influence of illness, rather than cause a second postponement. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Herr Schott gave the declamatory portions of his music with much effect, particularly the address to the people and that to the nobles, and the spirit-stirring Battle-Hymn; but was obliged to omit the Prayer in the last scene. He again looked the character remarkably well, his entry on horseback, in the third act, having been, as before, a striking feature. The performances of Madame Valleria and Miss J. Yorke, respectively, as Irene and Adriano, were excellent throughout; Miss C. Perry sang the solo of the Messenger of Peace with much grace; and other characters were well filled by Mr. W. Bolton (Paolo Orsini), Mr. Pope (Raimondi), Mr. G. Thomas (Baroncelli), and Mr. Snazelle (Cecco del Vecchio).

The opera is, as before, superbly mounted as to scenery, costumes, and splendour of pageantry and ballet-action; and the orchestral and choral details were throughout well rendered, Mr. Randegger having skilfully conducted the performance. It is to be wished that the work, so effectively given, could have been heard more than once here; the season terminating this evening without its second announcement. Perhaps, however, it may be repeated at the Standard Theatre, to which Mr. Rosa removes—for a fortnight—on Monday.

Another special event of this week was the return of Madame Schumann, who reappeared at the Popular Concert of Monday evening, and received an enthusiastic welcome from a crowded audience. The great pianist played—perhaps as admirably as on any previous occasion—her late husband's fine fantasia in C (op. 17); her appreciative interpretation of the poetical romanticism of which (especially of the noble middle movements), produced a very marked impression. Herr Joachim was again the leader of the string quartet party, the programme having concluded his performance of Bach's "Chaconne" in D minor, for violin alone. Vocal pieces were rendered by Miss Spenser Jones with much charm and grace.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual orchestral concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when his programme consisted entirely of works by Franz Liszt, in whose claims to rank as a great composer Mr. Bache believes with a fervent enthusiasm that is by no means general. Of the extravagant eccentricity, amounting sometimes to frenzy; of the frequent incoherence and disregard of all structural form and development, which characterise most of Liszt's larger works, we have before spoken; moreover, as all the pieces given at Mr. Bache's recent concert had already been heard here, and commented on, specific detail is now uncalled for beyond stating the facts that the programme comprised: the Festival March composed for the commemoration of Goethe's birthday, at Weimar, in 1849—the "Mephisto Walzer" from Liszt's music in illustration of scenes from Lenau's "Faust," and the wearisome "Faust" symphony occupying more than an hour in performance. All these were very finely rendered by an excellent orchestra ably conducted by Mr. Bache. The tenor solo in the symphony was well declaimed by Mr. B. McGuckin, and the choral ending ("Chorus Mysticus") was efficiently sung by a choir of tenors and basses of almost eighty voices.

The last two Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace have not presented any marked specialty calling for detailed notice. On the earlier occasion, Spohr's "Power of Sound" symphony and other orchestral pieces were finely rendered, Herr Hausmann gained great applause by his skilful execution of Signor Piatti's violoncello concerto in D minor, and Madame Patey contributed effective vocal performances. Last Saturday's programme included Mendelssohn's "Reformation" symphony; and Ries's pianoforte concerto in C sharp minor, the latter very finely rendered by Mdle. Marie Krebs, who also played with great effect two unaccompanied solos. Other instrumental pieces and vocal arias contributed by Signor Foli completed the programme.

At the concert given on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall—for the benefit of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home—a "Requiem," composed by Herr Bonawitz, was performed, with full orchestra and chorus, the vocal solos having been well rendered by Misses A. Marriott and D'Alton, Mr. Shakespeare and Signor Foli. The work is very skilfully written, with much effective use of the learned forms of counterpoint, and a pervading tone of religious sentiment. Among several effective movements, the "Benedictus," for solo voices, was especially so. In this, the soprano is prominent; and Miss Marriott's refined singing and the efficient co-operation of her associates did full justice to the music. The "Requiem," indeed, was, throughout, very well rendered. It was conducted by the composer, who was greatly applauded at the close of its performance. In the second part of the concert—which was of a miscellaneous character—two pleasing movements of a pianoforte quintet, by Herr Bonawitz, were played by himself in association with a string quartet party consisting of the Brouil family. These pieces were also much applauded, as was Herr Bonawitz in his performance of Schumann's Pianoforte Fantasia in C and a Polonoise by Chopin.

The London Ballad Concert of this week included a selection of favourite songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan.

The third of the series of concerts given at the Royal Albert Hall by students of the National Training School for Music took place on Wednesday afternoon, with a good vocal and instrumental programme.

The third of Mr. Henry Holmes's interesting "Musical Evenings"—at the Royal Academy of Music—took place on Wednesday, with an excellent programme.

The third of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening, when the programme included the first performances in England of Brahms's choral ode, "Nanie," a new overture by Mr. F. Corder, with other interesting features.

Mr. Frank Elmore gave on Tuesday at the Eyre Arms Concert-rooms, St. John's-wood, the first of six ballad concerts; and concerts were given on Thursday by Madame Ida Bloch (pianist) at the Royal Academy of Music, and by Miss Lucy Riley (violinist) at Marlborough Rooms.

Haydn's "Creation" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli as solo vocalists.

The Scottish Musical Society is about to form a permanent orchestra for Scotland, for which purpose a meeting was called for last Wednesday afternoon at the Royal Hotel, Princes-street, Edinburgh. Classical music has now become so much in request in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other Scottish localities that the scheme referred to is a natural result, and one that will doubtless be realised.

ART NOTES.

The insertion of a notice of the Dudley Gallery exhibition is unavoidably deferred.

Mr. Millais, R.A., has been chosen a foreign associate of the French Academy of Arts, in the room of the late Mr. Dupré.

Yesterday week the Metropolitan Board of Works granted a request for permission to erect a statue to the memory of the late Thomas Carlyle on the Chelsea Embankment, on a site immediately opposite Cheyne-row.

A school of fine arts is about to be established at Constantinople. It is to comprise a library and a collection of casts, and its mission will be to revive industrial art and architecture in Turkey. Lectures will be given in Turkish on painting, sculpture, decorative art, engraving, and æsthetics.

Before the Prince of Waldeck and his daughter the Princess Helen left London, they sat to Mr. J. Thomson, of 78, Buckingham Palace-road, for their photographs. They were accompanied by Prince Leopold, and Mr. Thomson has produced excellent photographs of all his illustrious sitters. Prince Leopold and his affianced bride have also honoured Mr. Bassano, of Old Bond-street, with sittings.

The monument which Her Majesty commissioned Mr. R. Belt to prepare for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Lord Beaconsfield has been completed and erected in Hughenden church. It is placed above the seat habitually occupied by the late statesman. The whole of the architectural surroundings are in strict accord with the architecture of the church itself, and are wrought in Sicilian marble. The funds raised for the national memorial to him amount to more than £6300. The cost of the statue, with all incidental expenses, amounts to £4300. A meeting of subscribers will be called shortly after Easter to determine what shall be done with the surplus.

The art prizes to be awarded in December next by the Goldsmiths' Company are 22 in number, ranging from £10 to £70, and representing a total of £510. The two highest sums are for the best model, finished ready for casting, of a ewer and dish, the subject to be taken from Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and a group representing "a man coursing with two greyhounds," and the prizes will only be given to the actual executors, who must be British subjects. We learn that the company have resolved that a travelling scholarship of £100 may be awarded by the Warden under certain conditions to a student who has shown exceptional talent, to enable him to study art in the precious metals on the Continent.

In our description, last week, of the new Royal Avenue Theatre, on the Thames Embankment, near Charing-cross, the elevation was stated to be of Portland stone. The material used is the "corn-grit and bottom-bed" stone, produced by the Corsham Down Quarry, in Wiltshire, belonging to Messrs. Yockney and Co., who supplied it to the contractors, Messrs. Kirk and Randall, under the architect's specification.

With reference to our Illustrations of the balloon disaster in the Channel last Saturday, we are indebted to Mr. J. R. Kirby, Rear-Commodore of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, for the Sketch of the rescue of the balloon by the Calais packet Foam, as seen by him through a telescope from the Yacht Club House at Dover; and we have also to acknowledge the assistance of a Sketch by Mr. E. Dale, of Harbour-street, Folkestone, giving a view of East-Wear Bay and the railway between Folkestone and Dover, the place where the balloon left the shore in the attempt to cross the Channel.



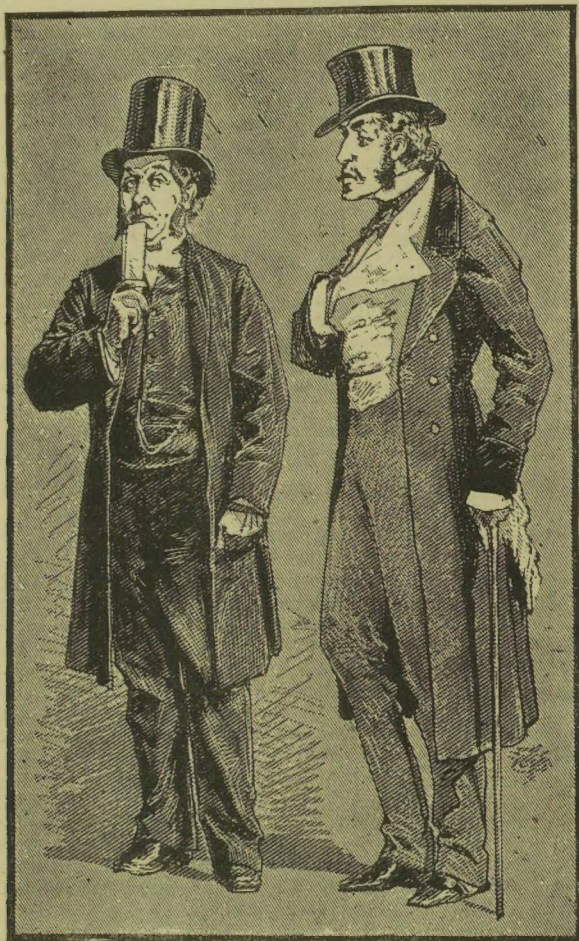
MRS. BANCROFT (A LESSON).



MISS MYRA HOLME AND MISS AMY ROSELLE (THE COLONEL).



MR. C. WARNER (MICHAEL STROGOFF).



MR. IRVING AND MR. JAMES (TWO ROSES).



MR. HENRY IRVING (THE CUP).



MR. W. SPEAKMAN (LIGHTS O' LONDON).



MR. FORBES ROBERTSON AS ROMEO.



MISS ELLEN TERRY (THE CUP).



MR. GROSSMITH AND MISS BARNETT (PATIENCE).



VIEW OF MENTONE, THE QUEEN'S SOUTHERN RETREAT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. SIMISON.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 7.

The news of the attempt on Queen Victoria's life was received here with indignation by all classes. At a meeting of English residents on Monday in the English church, it was unanimously resolved to send an address to Queen Victoria, expressing deep thankfulness at her escape from assassination. Before the meeting separated Mr. Yeatman, an American, requested that his fellow-countrymen in Paris might be allowed also to sign the address. The request was at once acceded to.

Paris is charming in this sunny spring weather, when the trees along the boulevards begin boldly to push out their buds, and when the whole town is perfumed with violets. Now, in the woods of Sèvres, Viroflay, Bellevue, and Meudon, there are scores of little girls who go forth at daybreak to cull from amongst the dry leaves those flowers that are the poetry and perfume of the streets of the capital: on hawkers' barrows, on modest trays in the doorways, in bunches in the bosoms of the little milliner-girls, in bouquets in the hands of the *élégantes*—everywhere are violets, sweet violets!

And in these days of March sunshine and coryza—that other inevitable preface of spring—what are the Parisians talking about? The women are beginning to discuss the summer fashions; they are turning up their pretty noses at the democratic balls of President Grévy, who puts on his invitation cards: "Guests who come on foot will enter by the principal gateway," &c. In the afternoon, before the drive in the Bois, it is the fashion to flirt a moment in the gallery of the Aquarellistes. Then rumour says that Bontoux is going to refloat the Union Générale, that he has already a hundred thousand new shares half paid up, or, in other words, a sum of twenty-five millions, which he proposes to devote to buying up the affairs of the old Union. But the intrepid Bontoux is going too fast; he has yet to appear before the magistrates in the Court of Correctional Police.

People talk, too, about M. Beauquier's bill for abolishing the penalty attached to the assumption of titles of nobility. Modern Paris is full of Mascarilles. *Figaro* advertises titles of prince and baron for fifty and thirty thousand francs. Everybody knows that the Marquis de Trois-Etoiles is a simple Durand; but his assiduity in paying a yearly visit to the Chapelle Expiatoire and listening to the mass for the repose of the souls of Louis XVI. and of his wife, Marie-Antoinette, stands him in lieu of genealogy. M. Beauquier's bill is, perhaps, superfluous.

For that matter, the bill is probably destined to be swamped; for never has Parliamentary initiative been carried to such an excess as it now is. The Chamber elected last August has already more bills in hand than it could discuss within the duration of its mandate, even if it sat every month in the year and every day in the month. This excess of bills and the multiplicity of committee business happily renders Parliament profoundly uninteresting, and the Parisians are only too happy to talk about other subjects.

The past week had been a week of blood. M. Chabrilat, the manager of the Ambigu, being on the brink of failure, attempted suicide on Thursday by shooting himself; but the wound was not fatal. Then came three crimes which have been named from the streets in which they were perpetrated—the crime of the Rue Rambuteau, of the Rue Labat, and of the Rue Mercier. The three crimes resemble each other in nature and motives, murder and robbery.

A new ballet, "Namouna," music by M. Edouard Lalo, was produced at the Opera last night. The libretto, by MM. Nuitter and Petitpa, is inferior. The music has raised quite a controversy. On the first night it was laughed at by the Boötians, who were the majority, and applauded by the artists and *raffinés*, who were, as usual, the minority. The composer, M. Lalo, is, with Franck and Saint-Saëns, held by certain connoisseurs to be one of the three remarkable musicians of the day. Hitherto, however, M. Lalo has been known and esteemed as a symphonist, and "Namouna" was his debut on the stage. And M. Lalo is sixty years of age! The work is being discussed with a certain asperity in the press. The connoisseurs and the habitués of Pasedeloup's concerts are prepared to support "Namouna" as a protestation against the facile melodies of Olivier Métra.

Another lottery! On March 16 will begin the issue of tickets of the lottery of the Dramatic Artists' Mutual Aid Association. The grand prize will be 100,000*fr.* The other prizes, varying in value from 50,000*fr.* to 500*fr.*, will form a total of 400,000*fr.* The number of tickets issued will be 1,600,000, and the number of prizes 160. This abundance of lotteries is only one of the many points of resemblance between the manners of the end of the nineteenth and of the end of the eighteenth century.

Frederick Szarvady, the friend and companion of Kossuth in 1848, died in Paris last Thursday, at the age of sixty. Szarvady had lived for many years in Paris, occupying himself with journalism and political writing. He was highly esteemed, and had many friends in literary and artistic circles here. In 1855 Szarvady married the celebrated pianist Wilhelmina Clauss.

The annual horse show or Concours Hippique will take place at the Palais de l'Industrie from March 29 to April 16. The Concours Hippique has of late years become an afternoon rendezvous of elegant society, and one of the events of the Parisian year.

On Saturday last the Académie des Beaux-Arts proceeded to the election of a foreign associate in place of the sculptor Dupré, who died at Florence recently. The committee presented in order of preference; firstly, the Belgian sculptor Geefs; secondly, Mr. John Everett Millais; and, thirdly, the composer Liszt. Mr. Millais was elected by 21 votes against 13 given to M. Geefs. Mr. Millais' name is well known in France, and his painting has always been highly appreciated here. At the last exhibition Mr. Millais obtained a medal of honour and the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

J. C.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Her Majesty's merciful preservation from the attempt on her life at Windsor Railway Station on March 2 naturally caused all Parliamentary Parties to unite in a unanimous Address of loyal and heartfelt sympathy with the Queen. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, fresh from Windsor Castle, was on Monday afternoon happily enabled to inform Lord Granville that her Majesty had not suffered in health in the slightest degree from the shock. This welcome fact, communicated to the Upper House by the noble Earl, was received with marked satisfaction by the small gathering of Peers, who also pointed with cheers the well-rounded sentences of the Foreign Secretary, likewise the more clearly uttered speech in which the Marquis of Salisbury seconded the motion for the well-worded Address of congratulation. It was unfortunate that the miserable Bradlaugh wrangle had to be resumed the same evening in the Lower House before Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote could secure the opportunity to give expression to the equally loyal sentiments of the Commons on the occasion. I was glad to hear the Prime Minister, however, warm up towards the close of his unexceptional speech, and elicit general cheering by his eloquently enunciated declaration of the great price set by the House of Commons "upon the continuance of her Majesty's precious life and of her beneficent reign—a reign already prolonged beyond that of any other Queen in this country, but destined, as all of us must hope, to still count many happy years of blessing to the nation."

A Parliamentary deadlock! That is what we have come to. To paraphrase the words used in another sense by Lord Granville on Monday, it is "a pain, a sadness, and a shame, unhappily unaccompanied by circumstances of a compensating character," that Parliament has sat for close upon five weeks without a single one of the important measures promised in the Queen's Speech being even introduced. I admit there have been disturbing influences, which have necessarily retarded public business somewhat; but it will become a national scandal if the Opposition and Ministerial leaders do not very soon find a way out of the Parliamentary fog they have conjured up.

Mr. Bradlaugh, the excluded but thrice-returned member for Northampton, continues to be among these disturbing influences. Plainly elated by his victory over Mr. Corbett on the 2nd inst., Mr. Bradlaugh the following afternoon held a little levée of his Radical supporters under the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons; but the non-arrival of the return prevented him from taking any step then to march within the bar. Baron Henry De Worms was, accordingly, enabled pretty early to bring forward his motion calling upon the Government to remonstrate with the Czar for the cruelties Jews had been subjected to in Russia—a motion which, withdrawn though it was, drew forth such sympathetic speeches from Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote as to render it beyond doubt that good service will have been done by the debate.

Religious tolerance, earnestly advocated on the Friday, was scarcely the prevailing spirit in the Lower House, on Monday, when the Conservatives gathered in strong numbers, animated with great enthusiasm, to do battle once more against the foe personified by Mr. Bradlaugh. There had been a special whip on each side. But it was clear from the crowded nature of the benches to the left that the lash had been responded to with greater alacrity on the Opposition side. Studiously brief and quiet in manner, nevertheless, was Sir Stafford Northcote in moving the following as a resolution consequent on the Speaker's statement that the decision of the House on Feb. 7 declaring Mr. Bradlaugh ineligible to take the oath was no longer operative:—

That this House, having ascertained that Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected for the borough of Northampton, does reaffirm the resolution of Feb. 7 last, and does hereby direct that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath prescribed by the 29th Vic., chap. 19, and by the 31st and 32nd Vic., chap. 72.

There was a certain degree of propriety in the choice of Mr. Edward Marjoribanks (the mover of the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech) to provide a way out of the dilemma for the Ministry. In common with the great majority of the House, the hon. member regards Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct, both within and without the walls of Parliament, "with something very like disgust and indignation." Yet, wishing to uphold the dignity of the House and put a stop to the discreditable scenes that have taken place of late, Mr. Marjoribanks in a manner took the bull by the horns, and moved that the provisions of the 29th, 31st, and 32nd Vic. "should be so modified as to permit any elected member of this House to take the oath or to make the affirmation prescribed by those statutes, at his option." It may be that, as was objected, Mr. Labouchere's promise that Mr. Bradlaugh would await the crucial division on an Affirmation Bill before again approaching the table partook too much the nature of a bargain to be generally acceptable. Be that as it may, it was a pity the Government did not put a bolder face on the matter. Having educated himself up to the point of consenting to support Mr. Marjoribanks's amendment, Mr. Gladstone might well have gone a step further, and have anticipated him by introducing a resolution to the same effect, though more aptly worded, perhaps. Rightly or wrongly, a vast proportion of hon. members do conscientiously believe that the taking of the oath of allegiance by Mr. Bradlaugh would be an act of profanation in view of his well-advertised atheistic principles. It was for this among other reasons that a perfect tempest of cheers broke from the enthusiastic ranks of the Opposition when the handing of the paper containing the result of the division to the erect and smiling Mr. Winn as the tellers reached the table foretold that once more would Sir Stafford Northcote's motion be successful. The heartiness of the renewed volleys of cheering when the figures were announced—242 for, and 257 against the amendment, practically an Opposition majority of 15—further illustrated the intensity of the feeling roused on Monday night. Still, after the right hon. Baronet's motion had been put and carried, there sat Mr. Bradlaugh in his old seat under the Peers' gallery—an incubus from which the House is not yet relieved, although it is to be wished rather than hoped that the Affirmation Bill of which Mr. Marjoribanks has given notice may remove this almost intolerable burden.

The Earl of Redesdale, for his part, can hardly claim to have contributed to a pacific solution of this tiresome Bradlaugh problem. True, his Lordship on Tuesday secured the first reading of his bill barring atheists from entering either House. But—"What next, and next?"

Meantime, the debates on the Lords' Committee of inquiry into the Irish Land Act and on the Closure resolutions of the Ministry arrest the progress of useful legislation. Out of the former languidly prolonged discussion (of which the most noticeable features have been the trenchant opening speech of the Prime Minister himself, and the able addresses of Mr. Sexton, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Charles Russell) there arose a lively passage of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Lord C. Hamilton, the Premier having occasion to rebuke the noble Lord for inaccurately attributing to him words implying that Earl Grey

was "an old woman." Characterised by his customary scrupulous fairness and courtesy was Mr. Gladstone's earnest repudiation of this ill-founded charge, and also his eloquent tribute of respect to the noble Earl in question.

Bearing in mind the importance of the legislative work which has not yet even been begun, the Country may well have been amazed at the early hour the House of Commons, not for the first time this Session, adjourned on Tuesday night; there was a count-out at twenty-five minutes past eight, during Mr. Storer's speech on his "Fair Trade" resolution. Subjects of minor importance, such as the Regent's Canal Railway Bill (referred to a Select Committee), the second reading of the Bills of Sale Amendment Act, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, occupied the House on Wednesday. But, having regard to the incontestable Parliamentary deadlock with regard to the principal Ministerial bills of the Session, may not the Ministry and the Opposition alike be urged to show some economy of public time?

"DRAMATIC NOTES."

The third annual publication of this attractive and useful shilling record of the Stage, issued by Mr. David Bogue, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, should now be in the hands of all those London playgoers, who would be competent to judge of the present theatrical season by comparison with that of last year. These "Notes," continued from year to year, forming a supplement to the work called "The Dramatic List," and carrying on its impartial account of the performances of living actors and actresses, seem well worthy to be preserved and bound up in a volume, which will rather gain value by time as a contemporary history of the English Drama. Every new play is fairly analysed and described, a page or more being devoted to each of the more important; and the critical remarks seem to do justice, in no unfriendly spirit, to the meritorious efforts and capabilities both of performers and dramatic authors. The past year's chronicle, divided by its months, from January to December, appears tolerably complete for the London stage, and extends also to some notable performances at the chief provincial theatres. The numerous illustrations, from clever sketches by Mr. T. Walter Wilson, are highly characteristic of their subjects, as our readers will see from those which are reprinted, by permission, on a page of this Journal. They may be kept, like the "Royal Academy Notes" of the great yearly Picture-Exhibition, to aid pleasant future reminiscences of much agreeable entertainment in the passing years of life.

MENTONE.

Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Beatrice will next week travel from Windsor to Mentone, on the Mediterranean coast, where the Queen, by the advice of her physicians, seeks a few weeks' repose and change of air. The house which is to be occupied by these Royal visitors at Mentone, and of which an illustration has appeared in our Journal, is the *Châlet des Rosiers*, situated amidst groves of orange and lemon trees, on the slope of the hills below the Maritime Alps that shelter the East Bay; it stands about two hundred yards from the sea beach, and one hundred feet above the sea level. It was built two years ago, as a winter residence for himself and his family, by Mr. Charles Henfrey, formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Brassey, and well known as the constructor of several important railway works in the North of Italy. Mr. Henfrey was also the proprietor of the delightful villa at Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, which her Majesty did him the honour to accept for her temporary residence two years ago; and he is now so fortunate as to be enabled to offer her similar accommodation at Mentone. The house and gardens command beautiful views of the coast, eastward to Bordighera, westward in the direction of Monaco; and the railway train will deposit her Majesty at the foot of the gardens which surround the villa, without its being necessary to pass through the town. The *British Medical Journal* says:—"We have before us authentic details as to the sanitary state of Mentone, the result of inquiries made with reference to her Majesty's intended visit; and are pleased to be able to state that the result is most satisfactory. The season has been very genial, and exceptionally healthy, from the commencement until the present time. Not only has there been no epidemic of zymotic disease, but there has been an absence of the isolated cases of such diseases which occur in all large communities in winter, at Mentone as elsewhere. Dr. Henry Bennet, the senior of the twenty-four medical men practising at Mentone, and the president of the local medical society there, who, from his position, sees many of the more severe cases of disease that occur, writes that he had not seen this winter, either in his own practice or that of others, a single case of continued fever, of diphtheria, or of scarlatina. He considers that the health of Mentone has been and is unusually good." The villas and hotels inhabited by visitors are all on the seashore and in the east and west bays out of the town, our view of which is from a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson, our well-known Special Artist. Dr. Bennet's instructive book, "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean" has already been referred to for the most complete account of Mentone.

The trustees of the British Museum have presented a number of volumes to the Bethnal-green Free Library. The Rev. Septimus Hansard, M.A., Rector of Bethnal-green, has become a vice-president of the institution.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded a conspicuous gallantry medal to W. Beavis, sick-berth attendant of H.M.S. Boadicea, for gallant and devoted conduct at Majuba Mountain.

The number of steamers arriving at Liverpool with live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada during the present year continues very small, and the supply brought by them shows a very marked decrease in both live stock and fresh meat, more especially in the former, in comparison with the figures for the end of last year. Last week only three steamers conveying fresh meat arrived; and, as regards live stock, there were no arrivals. The collective consignment was as follows:—2153 quarters of beef, 552 carcasses of mutton; and 104 hogs.

Sir Edward Watkin accompanied some distinguished engineers from France to the Channel Tunnel works between Folkestone and Dover yesterday week. Last Saturday the scientific Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the Channel Tunnel scheme with a view to its defensibility visited Dover. They first proceeded to Biggin-street, where the terminus of the original scheme is proposed to be constructed, and thence to Fan Hole, St. Margaret's. They were accompanied by Major-General Newdigate, commanding the South Eastern district, and Colonel Gordon, commanding Royal Engineers. The party afterwards proceeded to the South Eastern Channel Tunnel Works at Shakspeare Cliff, accompanied by Sir Edward Watkin.

The smack Nelson, of Yarmouth, arrived recently at that port with a leathern bag, which the crew had dredged up in the North Sea, and which was found to contain cheques and documents representing a value of £6000. The bag, which was identified as belonging to the steamer Annie Arbib, lost in the North Sea in November last, has been handed over to the authorities.

Mr. William Morant Baker, of Wimpole-street, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, and well known for his valuable contributions to surgical science, has been elected surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Mr. William Harrison Cripps, of Stratford-place, who obtained the Jacksonian prize of the college in 1876, has been chosen assistant-surgeon to the hospital. The election for an additional assistant-surgeon will take place on the 23rd inst.

THE COURT.

The momentous incident on the Queen's return to Windsor from the metropolis on the 2nd inst., when her life was in jeopardy at the hands of a would-be assassin of unsound mind, has called forth the sympathy and good feeling for her Majesty from the whole civilised world—Sovereigns and subjects in one voice expressing their congratulations on her safety. The Queen herself at the dangerous moment exhibited her accustomed self-control, and expressed at once anxiety to know if any person were injured; Princess Beatrice emulating the noble firmness of her Royal mother. The Queen immediately telegraphed the Prince of Wales of the startling occurrence. Her Majesty's safety was made known to Prince Waldeck-Pyrmont and Princess Hélène before they started on their return to the Continent, they having taken leave of the Queen on her departure from town two hours previously.

Her Majesty was out walking early as usual the next morning, and later, when driving through Windsor, she was everywhere greeted with fervent loyalty. The Earl of Clanwilliam was made a K.C.M.G., and was invested by the Queen with the insignia of the order, Prince Leopold being present. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Viscount Torrington, and Captain Edwards.

The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience on Saturday; and Major-General Du Plat was received by the Queen on his return from attending Prince Waldeck-Pyrmont and Princess and Princess Hélène to Calais.

A special prayer and thanksgiving were offered during Divine service in the private chapel at the Castle on Sunday for her Majesty's merciful preservation; the Rev. James Hornby, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, officiating. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold attended evening service at St. George's Chapel; the National Anthem being played at the conclusion by Sir George Elvey. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Dr. Hornby joined the Royal family at dinner.

Not the least interesting display of the affectionate interest evinced for her Majesty's safety was the visit of the Eton Boys at the castle last Monday morning to present an address signed by 900 of them. The boys being ranged in the Quadrangle, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received them at the Sovereign's entrance, when Henry Babington Smith, Captain of the School, and Frederic Bruntton Winthrop, Captain of the Oppidans, advanced towards her Majesty, the former reading the address, to which the Queen made a touching reply. The Provost of Eton and the Head Master of the School were presented to her Majesty, as were also George Chesney Wilson and Leslie Melville Roberts, the boys who attacked Maclean at the moment he fired. The Queen shook hand with them, and then retired; the Princes shaking hands with the seniors. Subsequently the two Princes Dhuleep Singh, who were of the boys, were presented to her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Christian lunched with the Queen on Monday; and the Empress of Austria, accompanied by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, visited her Majesty. The Empress was received at the entrance of the castle with due state by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Christian; Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold having met her Imperial Majesty at the Windsor railway station, they accompanying her back to the station, after an hour's stay, on her departure for Vienna. The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to town in the afternoon.

A deputation from the Royal borough presented a congratulatory address upon her Majesty's preservation from danger on Tuesday. The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the household, received the address and returned a reply. The Empress Eugénie arrived on a visit to her Majesty, being met at the station by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty on Thursday at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge dined with the Gentlemen-at-Arms at the palace the same evening.

A Council was held by the Queen yesterday.

The christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will take place to-day (Saturday), in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, at one o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses will shortly go to Biarritz for the benefit of the Duchess's health.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

His Royal Highness presided at the latest meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at Marlborough House, the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge being present; the Prince also attended a recent meeting of the Royal Society at Burlington House, when he was admitted a Fellow. Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party on Saturday evening at Marlborough House, covers being laid for forty-one—the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge being of the guests. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, played during dinner, and the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society performed afterwards. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday; and their daughters, with the Duke of Edinburgh's children, and Countess Gleichen and her children, were present at the children's afternoon service at Berkeley Chapel—the Rev. Teignmouth Shore making special reference to the Queen in his sermon. Their Royal Highnesses dined with Earl and Countess Stanhope on Tuesday.

The Prince, president of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, will take the chair at the general meeting of the governors, to be held next Monday, at 3.30, at Mercers' Hall.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, on arriving at Cairo yesterday week, proceeded to the Palace of Kasr-en-Nussa, which was placed at their disposal by the Khedive. Visits were at once interchanged between their Royal Highnesses and the Khedive. An excursion was made the next day by the Princes to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and the Sphinx; and on Sunday they attended Divine service at the English church. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the Apis tombs and the "Mastaba" of Ti, at Sakkara; and the Khedive gave a state dinner in their honour. On Tuesday the Princes, accompanied by Sir Edward Malet, started by the special train placed at their disposal by the Khedive for Assiout, whence they will proceed by yacht to the first cataract. The excursion is expected to last twelve days.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have dined with Lord and Lady Hothfield, at their residence in Chesterfield-gardens; and the Duchess, with the Duchess of Teck, was present at the marriage of Mr. Cecil Stratford Paget, only son of the late General Lord George Paget, Colonel of the 4th Hussars, and Miss Mary Erskine Wemyss, second

daughter of the late Mr. James Hay Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle and Torrie, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington. Both Princesses signed the marriage register.

Prince Leopold has been elected an honorary member of the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Lodge of Freemasons at Portsmouth. His Royal Highness has ordered a new tartan to be compiled on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

The Empress of Austria at the close of her visit to Combermere Abbey gave a souvenir to Lord Combermere in the form of a gold snuff-box. The Empress left Cheshire on Monday; and after visiting the Queen en route, travelled to Dover by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and crossed in the special mail-boat Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock, to Calais, en route for Vienna.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday afternoon at Temple House, the seat of Colonel Owen Williams, M.P., near Great Marlow, by special license, were married—Colonel Henry Wellesley, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, and heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Wellington, and Miss Williams, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Bucks; and at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chandos Pole, Master of the Meynell Hounds, with Miss Violet Denison, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison.

The Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, are to be married on the 16th inst.; and Mr. Charles H. B. Williams, youngest brother of Sir William Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Denbighshire, and the Hon. Mabel Boscawen, daughter of Viscount Falmouth, on April 18.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, Allan Cameron, to be Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks.
Austin, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Queenborough.
Barclay, Charles Wright; Vicar of Little Amwell.
Browne, L. S., Curate of Stoke of Danerel; Vicar of Edstaston, Salop.
Bullock, Richard, Rector of Wilton, Lincoln; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Leeds.
Clarke, Henry; Chaplain of St. Jean de Luz.
Clementson, C., Curate of the parish church, Sheffield; Vicar of Crookes, Sheffield.
Courtenay, Charles, Curate of St. Paul's, Onslow-square; Vicar of Upper Arncliffe, Leeds.
Dakers, J. Rose, Incumbent of Hawick, N.B.; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Cambrai.
Davidson, R. T., Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; One of the Six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.
Davies, William, Curate of Pembrey, Carmarthen; Perpetual Curate of Llanfanzel, Abercromby, Carmarthen.
Dyson, William; Vicar of Welwick.
Fowler, Henry; Chaplain of H.M. Prison, St. Alban's.
Gregory, Robert; Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Grundy, T. R.; Chaplain of Baginbode of Bigorre, Hautes Pyrénées, France.
Henry, James, Curate of the Parish Church, Sheffield; Association Secretary of the London Association in Aid of the Moravian Missions.
Jones, R. D., Vicar of Pondsbridge; Vicar of Wisbech St. Mary.
Kane, R. N., Rector of Lower Sapey; Rector of Suckley, Worcestershire.
Kerr, W. P.; Rector of Hilfield and Curate of Sydling St. Nicholas.
Knox, Frederick Vivian; Chaplain of Bengal.
Le Geyt, Arthur, Senior Assistant-Curate of Ryde Parish Church; Curate-in-Charge of Beer, Seaton, South Devon.
Lewis, Thomas, Perpetual Curate of Llangunnoch, Carmarthen; Rector of Llandilo Abercromby, Carmarthen.
Lewis, William Henry; Vicar of Hindon, Wilts.
Meade, Wakefield Sutt; Rector of Loddington.
Moseley, D., Curate-in-Charge of Bettws Newydd with Trostre; Perpetual Curate of Kemeys Commander, Monmouthshire.
Parish, W. D., Vicar of Selmeiston; Canon-Residentary of Chichester Cathedral.
Pentreath, Edwin S. W., Rector of Moncton, diocese of Fredericton; Rector of Christ Church, Winnipeg, Manitoba, diocese of Rupertsland.
Reece, John Francis; Rector of Llanfwrwg.
Reed, Martin; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leicester.
Riley, John, Curate of Mirfield; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, East Thorpe, Mirfield.
Smith, Joseph Newton; Assistant-Curate of All Saints', Whitstable, with charge of St. Peter's Mission District.
Stansfield, Robert, Curate of Keighley; Minister of St. Peter's, Keighley.
Still, John; Vicar of Netheravon, Wilts.
Walford, W. Stewart; Rector of Dallinghoe, Suffolk. On his own petition.
Webb, Benjamin; Prebendary of Portpool, in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Wiggins, Arthur Wentworth; Chaplain of Gotha.
Williams, A.; Rector of Tottenham.
Wood, Francis Henry; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Northampton.
Wyndham Wyndham, H. H.; Curate of Stratton St. Margaret, with charge of St. Barnabas' Mission, Gorse-hill, Swindon.
Wynter, Reginald William; Rector of Islip.
Young, W. J. M., Curate of Banham; Vicar of Mevagissey.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London presided on Tuesday at a crowded meeting where resolutions were passed in favour of holding a conference of clergy and laity for London.

The first regular session of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences began on Tuesday, Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., presiding; and several matters were discussed, and resolutions of some importance were agreed to.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., to be one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury Cathedral, in succession to the Rev. Francis J. Holland, who vacates the post on becoming a Canon.

Canon Swainson, Master of Christ's College and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has resigned the residentiary canonry in Chichester, Cathedral which he has held since 1863; and the Bishop of Chichester has appointed the Rev. William Douglas, parish Vicar of Selmeiston, Sussex, and chancellor of the cathedral, to the stall.

The donation to the Newcastle Bishopric Fund now in course of adjustment was originally intended by the donor to be given in money, but, at the request of the promoters of the fund, it was agreed to give the amount in the shape of tithes, which it was considered would yield a larger annual amount than if the capital sum had been invested in the Funds.

A meeting of the council of the Rochester Diocesan Society was held last week at the office, 26, Great George-street—the Bishop in the chair. The meeting was attended by the Archdeacons of the diocese and a large number of clergy and laity. Grants to the amount of £620 were made to the general objects of the society.

Two unique brasses have been placed in the nave of Bristol Cathedral by the Rev. Jordan Roquette-Palmer, M.A., Oxford: one is to the memory of his father, Mr. Arthur Palmer, the first Judge of the Bristol County Court; the other in recollection of his mother. Both brasses are exceedingly handsome, and were executed by Messrs. Singer, of Frome.

The two stained-glass windows which have been placed in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Salford, in memory of the two Humphrey Booths, who were liberal benefactors to the district in the seventeenth century, were formally unveiled on Sunday week. The Bishop of Manchester preached on the occasion. His Lordship said that the land, valued at £20 a year, left by Humphrey Booth for the benefit of the poor of Salford, now realised between £4000 and £5000 per annum.

It has been decided by the Welsh Bishops not to proceed for the present with the revision of the Welsh New Testament.

The committee appointed in May last, consisting of three representatives from each of the four Welsh dioceses, met at Shrewsbury in the following month to consider the subject, and were all but unanimously in favour of the revision being proceeded with. The committee subsequently met their Lordships and reported to them their reasons for recommending the revision, which reasons have, however, failed to influence the Bishops in proceeding with the work.

In support of the fund for extending the churches in Bristol, the Bishop of the diocese presided over an influential meeting at the Merchant Venturers' Hall on Tuesday. On the motion of the Earl of Ducie, it was resolved to further the movement. The report of the commission, recommending an extension to cost £70,000, with additional clergy stipends amounting to £850, was unanimously adopted. It was announced that £18,000 had been subscribed, including £2500 from the Merchant Venturers, and that Mr. Anthony Gibbs had promised £1000 per annum for three years for the Westminster district.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 2nd inst., after the usual Carnival recess. Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works, presented a bill for expediting the construction of the projected railway works. The Senate discussed bills of purely administrative interest.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Infanta Eulalie, the sister of the King, returned to Huelva on the 3rd inst., after visiting the Rio Tinto mines, and left that place on the 4th for Seville, arriving there in the afternoon, and meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

A national exhibition of minerals, metal-work, pottery, and glass will be held at Madrid in May next.

GERMANY.

The Crown Princess has postponed a soirée, which was to have been held on Monday evening, on account of an ophthalmic affection which compels her Royal Highness to keep her apartments.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday the vote asked for by the Government for establishing a Prussian Legation at the Vatican was agreed to.

In January and February 12,655 Germans emigrated to America via Hamburg.

RUSSIA.

General Skobeleff is said to have made a remarkable speech in Warsaw, claiming the Poles as brethren of the Russians, and reminding them that if they had not a Russian garrison they would have a German one. The General on his arrival in St. Petersburg was cheered by the crowd.

The sentences in the Trigon trial are published in St. Petersburg. Ten of the prisoners have been sentenced to death, and five others to hard labour in the mines for an indefinite period. Six others are sentenced to twenty years; and the Minister of Justice recommends a commutation in two cases—viz., to ten years' for Friedenson, and four years' for Lustig.

The Charkoff University, which was closed on account of the disorderly conduct of the students, has been reopened.

AMERICA.

A Committee of the Senate has reported in favour of a scheme propounded by Captain Kades for constructing a railway across the Isthmus of Panama capable of carrying laden vessels.

Mr. Conkling refuses the offer of the President to become a Justice of the Supreme Court.

A fund of 27,000 dollars has been subscribed in New York for the Russian Hebrew refugees arriving there, and also to aid their colonisation.

A resolution has been presented to the House of Representatives at Washington, protesting against the outrages on Jews in Russia, and requesting the President to desire the Czar to take measures for the protection of the Jews. The resolution has been referred to a committee.

The floods in the Mississippi Valley are reported to be increasing. Great suffering has been caused in consequence.

The emigration to New York continues large: 16,751 persons arrived in that city during February, against 9753 for February last year.

CANADA.

In the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 1st inst. the bill for repealing the stamp duties on promissory notes passed the third reading.

The Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, announced that brigade camps will be formed this year.

The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has rejected the bill for the abolition of that body by 12 votes against 9.

A telegram from Montreal on Tuesday states that the deed conveying the Occidental Railway to the Pacific Syndicate has been signed by the Government of Quebec.

INDIA.

Major Baring on Wednesday made his financial statement in the Legislative Council. A despatch from Calcutta gives a summary of the Budget, which shows that the revenue for 1880-1 (taking ten rupees as equivalent to the pound sterling) amounted to £72,560,000, and the expenditure to £76,604,000. Although there is thus a deficit of over four millions, the result is better than was estimated. The estimate for 1881-2 gives the revenue at £70,160,000, and the expenditure at £69,305,000. The total cost of the Afghan war is now set down at £21,611,000. It is not intended to abandon the Bengal opium monopoly, from which Major Baring estimates to receive seven and a quarter millions, but that Government intends to abolish the cotton import duties, and to extend the benefits of Free Trade to India.

The Natal Legislative Council has been prorogued until the 13th proximo.

The new Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar was installed in the cathedral on the 2nd inst.

Servia was on Monday proclaimed a kingdom, and Prince Milan becomes King Milan I. of Servia.

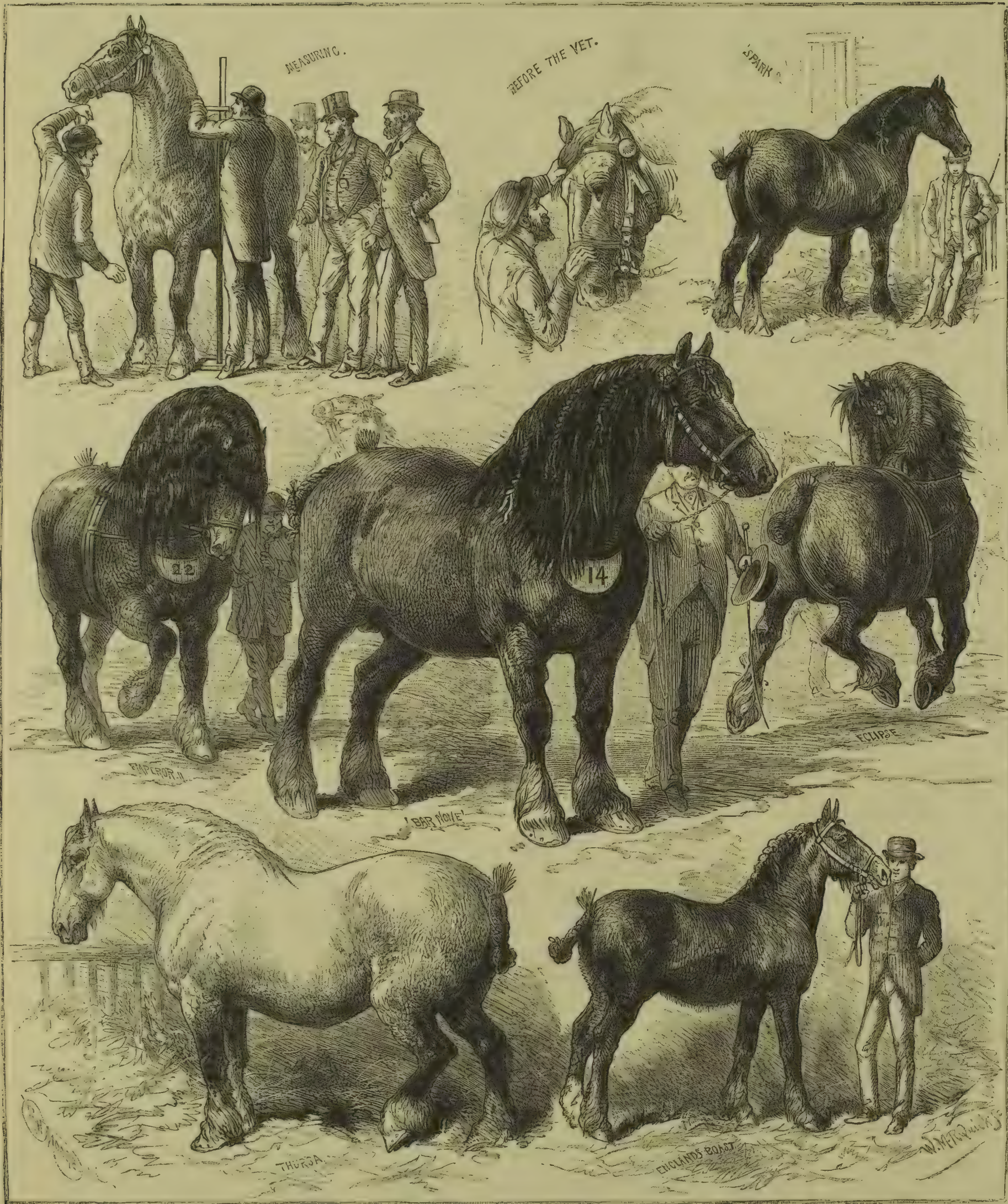
Sir Henry Bulwer, the newly-appointed Governor of Natal, arrived at Durban last Saturday morning.

A tremendous storm has visited Buenos Ayres, causing great loss to shipping, both there and along the coast.

The three-days' return-match, played at Sydney between the English team and a team representing New South Wales, has concluded, the Australians winning by six wickets.

Dr. Vidal, the President of the Uruguay Republic, has resigned; and General Santos, the Minister of Marine, has been elected as his successor by a Congress of both Chambers.

The Government of Turkestan is imposing heavy duties on tea, indigo, and muslin textures from British India, and prohibits the importation of all other goods, whether from British India, Persia, Turkey, or Europe.



THE CART-HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

THE CART-HORSE SHOW.

The English Cart-Horse Society was founded in 1878 to promote improvement in the breeding of the "shire-bred" or old English heavy draught horse, and to distribute sound and healthy sires throughout the country. This Society, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, with the Hon. Edward Coke as president, and the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Earl Spencer as vice-presidents, has enrolled six hundred members, has compiled and published its third annual stud-book, and held last week at the Agricultural Hall its third annual show, for which, by special subscriptions, a prize fund of between £500 and £600 had been provided. The exhibition comprised 112 horses, 78 mares, and 15 geldings, each class represented by some animals of rare excellence. The first prize of the whole collection was fairly won by Mr. James Forshaw's Bar None, a seventeen hands bay with four white feet, from Nottinghamshire, but bred in Yorkshire, which won the first prize at Garstang last year. The second prize went to the same exhibitor's Tom of the Shires. The first

prize in the second class was adjudged to Emperor II., a bay, twelve years old, belonging to Sir Richard Wallace. In the class of horses four years old, without limitation as to height, the first prize went to Mr. Walter Gilbey's magnificent horse Spark, which was the champion last year, and was also first at Derby. For three-year-olds the first prize was won by the Hon. Edward Coke's Conjuror, bred near Aylesbury. The Earl of Ellesmere was first for two-year-olds with Eclipse. The champion mare was Thursa, a noble grey, five years old, owned by Mr. Gafrett Taylor, of Trowse, Norwich, but Buckinghamshire bred. There was a large gathering of company each day; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud were among the visitors. The judges were Mr. W. T. Lamb, of Grantham; Mr. W. McCulloch, of Prince's-terrace; and Mr. J. Waltham, of Wisbeach. The stewards were Mr. T. Brown, of Downham Market; Mr. W. Little, of Littleport; and Mr. J. Treadwell, of Aylesbury. At the annual meeting of the Cart-Horse Society the report was adopted, and congratulations were exchanged upon the prosperity of the association.

SANDOWN PARK RACES.

The Grand Military Steeplechases at the Sandown Park Meeting, on Friday and Saturday week, proved a great success; the Prince of Wales, who was present on both days, witnessed some capital sport. The going was excellent; and, if not very large, the fields were of sufficient strength to admit of some animated speculation, while in the intervals of racing future events were not neglected. Among the races decided on the first day the Grand Military Gold Cup was won by Lord Chancellor, six years old, ridden by his owner, Lord Manners, of the Grenadier Guards, weight 13 st. 7 lb. The second in this race was Aristocrat, belonging to Mr. Jones, of the 5th Lancers, who likewise rode, weight 11 st. 7 lb.; and he contended again on Saturday for the Light-Weight Grand Military Sweepstakes, but was beaten by the favourite, Mr. F. Waldron's Leporello, of the same age, and carrying equal weight. Our Artist's Sketches rather show the company; his Royal Highness with several ladies, in the Royal box, the promenade on the lawn, the Guards' band making music, and the wholesome pleasures



SANDOWN PARK GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASES ON SATURDAY LAST.

of *al fresco* luncheon, with the bawling besiegers of the betting-ring, the banjo-player, and the mixture of ungenteled with polite spectators. Soldiers of cavalry regiments were there, looking on with an air of professional criticism at the riding; some were mere boys, whose airs of knowing importance were delicious. As for the incidents of horsemanship, our readers will observe how one rider came to grief at the water-jump, and how the last in the race was splashed with mud beyond recognition. The "welter-weight," who might be up to eighteen or twenty stone, was of course not in any race, but enjoyed himself with the rest of the company at Sandown.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After lingering in a critical condition for several weeks, the Earl of Wilton passed peacefully away on Tuesday morning, having reached the ripe age of eighty-two. His connection with the turf extended over more than half a century, and, besides being one of the best riders to hounds in his day, he was also well worthy to rank with men like Messrs. Ede, Richardson, and Arthur Coventry as an amateur horseman, both on the flat and across country. His first efforts of this nature were at Heaton Park, a small semi-private meeting which he instituted in 1827, and he rode Comforter—his tenth winner of the Granby Handicap at Croxton Park—so comparatively recently as 1861. The first horse that carried his colours with credit was Gladiator, who ran second to Bay Middleton for the Derby of 1836; and Lord Wilton was part owner of Lady Evelyn, who won the Oaks of 1849, and afterwards did good service as a brood mare. His best representative, however, was, undoubtedly, See-Saw, whose Cambridgeshire and Hunt Cup victories will always rank as very brilliant handicap performances, and most turfites will agree with us that the sturdy son of Buccaneer was a far better horse than Wenlock. The latter certainly credited Lord Wilton with the St. Leger—his only victory in the classic races—but the success would never have been gained had not the way been thoroughly cleared for him. He finished fourth in the Derby, behind Cremorne, Pell Mell, and Queen's Messenger. The first and second were not engaged at Doncaster, and Lord Falmouth's horse failed to stand his final preparation for the race, so that everything was very plain sailing. Isis, Parma, Modena, Napolitain, and Footstep were all useful bearers of the popular colours, which have recently been carried successfully by Toastmaster and the evergreen old Cradle. In addition to his devotion to the kindred sports of racing and hunting, Lord Wilton was specially fond of yachting, and was for some years commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. We have few, indeed, of such grand old sportsmen left amongst us, and he will be sadly missed for many a long day.

Fine weather and the presence of the Prince of Wales are becoming inseparably associated with Sandown Park, so it is almost needless to say that the Grand Military Steeplechases—of which some illustrations are given in another part of the paper—were brought off last week under the most favourable surroundings. Fields were large for several of the races, and some well-known performers took part in them. There were eight runners for the Grand Military Gold Cup, which resulted in a tolerably easy victory for Lord Chancellor (13 st. 7 lb.), in spite of his welter weight. He was, however, of superior class to any of his opponents, being engaged in the Grand National. Boniface (12 st. 3 lb.) fairly ran away with a Steeplechase Plate, in which he was ridden by Lord C. Innes Ker, who recently bought him from Captain Machell. There was again a very large, and brilliant assemblage on Saturday, when Robert Emmet (13 st. 3 lb.) was greatly fancied for the Veteran Stakes; but, though he ran well under his heavy impost, he failed to gain a place to Claribel (10 st. 3 lb.), next to whom was Charlie Napier (13 st. 3 lb.).

Croydon is always a very favourite meeting with metropolitan race-goers, and the attendance on Tuesday was one of the largest ever seen at Woodside. As fields go nowadays for jumping events, eight starters must be considered a fair complement for the Grand International Hurdle-Race, which was generally considered a very open event, there being little to choose in point of favouritism between Friday (10 st.), Theophrastus (11 st. 6 lb.), and Sutler (12 st.). The first-named of these cut up thoroughly badly, and Sutler is too impetuous at present to do himself justice. Theophrastus did manage to get third, but from start to finish nothing had any real chance with Glenluce (10 st. 4 lb.), who cantered home nearly a dozen lengths in advance of Ancient Pistol (10 st. 9 lb.). The very useful Cynthia (10 st. 6 lb.) took the Stewards' Plate after a pretty finish with Hugh (10 st.), Valahaka (11 st. 12 lb.), Burley (11 st. 8 lb.), and Quadron (11 st. 2 lb.) being amongst the beaten lot. On Wednesday, Blue Blood won the Croydon Hunters' Flat Race. He is a half-brother to Doncaster; but though he cost, if our memory serves us, 2000 guineas as a yearling, and is now six years old, he has never previously earned a winning bracket. The United Kingdom Steeplechase fell to Wild Lady (11 st. 8 lb.), who performed pretty well in the International on the previous day. Solver (10 st. 11 lb.) and Hoya (10 st. 10 lb.) were respectively second and third, and amongst the unplaced lot were Khamseen (12 st. 2 lb.) and Funny Eyes (11 st. 7 lb.), who have both been backed for the Grand National.

There have been three sculling-matches on the Thames within the last week, all of them being over the usual Putney to Mortlake course. On Saturday, H. Audley beat H. Clasper for £50 a side; and, on Monday, G. Perkins made short work of C. Bullman for a similar stake. The meeting of John Lorgan, of Wandsworth, who is probably the best sculler we have at present, except Boyd, with Silvester Gookin, of Boston, U.S.A., would have excited a great deal of interest, had not the former been so ill during the last week that offers of 3 to 1 on the American met with few takers. The latter at once showed in front, but incautiously going into Lorgan's water before he was far enough in front to justify such a step, the latter spurted hard and managed to foul him, which at once decided the race. After this, two or three other fouls occurred, and Lorgan eventually came in first by a couple of lengths, and was immediately awarded the race on the first foul. Trickett is matched to scull Hanlan again for £500 a side on May 1; and as Laycock and Pearce, another noted Australian sculler, are both on their way to England, we seem likely to have another very busy aquatic season.

On Saturday last the annual Cross-country Championship was decided over the usual course, when the race resulted in exactly the same way as last year, as far as the first three were concerned, the Moseley Harriers (the holders) having no difficulty in retaining the cup, the Birchfield Harriers being second, and the South London Harriers again finishing third. There were upwards of one hundred runners, and W. George, who is so well known for his splendid performances from 1000 yards upwards, beat them all very easily.

The Roberts' Testimonial Tournament resulted in a tie between Mitchell (50 points start) and F. Bennett (150), each of whom won seven games out of nine. On playing off the tie, Mitchell won two games out of three, and thus took the

very handsome cup presented by Mr. W. H. Moore. Since his victory, Mitchell has challenged Cook to play 5000 up even for £500 a side, to which the ex-champion has at present made no response.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Lord Derby has accepted an invitation from the Committee of the Cobden Club to preside at their next annual dinner.

The Corporation of London have decided to oppose the passing of the Parochial Charities Bill.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., gave the first of a series of nine lectures in connection with the Ladies' Sanitary Association last Saturday at Exeter Hall.

Mr. William Henry White, Esq., C.B., one of her Majesty's Army Purchase Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the Regulation of the Forces Act, has been knighted.

The engraving of the "New Aesthetic Quadrille Party," which appeared in our last week's Number, was from a photograph by Mr. J. J. E. Mayall, of New Bond-street.

On Sunday the memorial-stone of a new synagogue, in course of erection in Abbey-street, St. John's-wood, was laid by Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, Vice-President of the United Synagogue. There was a large assemblage.

A new theatre, named the Prince's, was opened at Accrington on Monday. It is centrally situated, and fitted up with all the modern stage appliances. A prologue, which contained an allusion to her Majesty's escape, was received with cheers. The company sang the National Anthem.

Subjoined, in the order of merit, is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination recently held:—H. H. R. Charles, J. P. Barry, R. W. S. Lyons, W. A. Sykes, G. Duncan, A. V. Anderson, E. W. Reilly, J. Scott.

There were 2589 births and 1790 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 125 below, while the deaths exceeded by 3, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

A furious gale from the north-west raged in the north of Scotland on Monday, accompanied by heavy snow, and communication was stopped in several places. During the height of the storm a shoal of whales was driven into Weisdale Voe, where more than three hundred of them were captured. The storm continued on Tuesday.

Mr. Bradlaugh was on the 2nd inst. again returned as member of Parliament for Northampton, polling 3798 votes, while Mr. Corbett, the Conservative candidate, polled 3689.—The election for Malmesbury on Tuesday resulted in the return of Colonel Miles, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 56 over Mr. C. Luce, the Liberal. It causes, however, no change in the state of parties in the House.

Mrs. Marian Smith was presented in the Newcastle Town-hall, on the 2nd inst., with a medal and diploma of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, by Major-General Alexander, for her bravery in the Transvaal War when she attended to the wounded throughout the battle of Bronker's Spruit; and after being struck by a ball herself tore her dress into strips for bandages.

The Senatus of Aberdeen University conferred last Saturday the degree of LL.D. upon Alexander Cruickshank, Aberdeen; James Sandilands Grant Bey, Cairo, Egypt; Professor Hunter, London University; Professor McKendrick, of Glasgow University; and the Rev. William Robertson Smith, ex-Professor of Hebrew, Free Church College, Aberdeen.

A banquet took place at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening, to celebrate the peaceful session of Thessaly by arbitration of the Powers and the termination of the work of the Greek Committee in connection with the Treaty of Berlin. The Earl of Rosebery presided; and amongst the other speakers were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, the Earl of Dalhousie, Mr. Arnold, M.P., and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. The Greek Minister, in replying to the toast of "The King of the Hellenes," said that both he and his people felt a deep and undying gratitude for the sincere sympathy always evinced for them by the British nation.

Jumbo has been in Chancery, and, strange to say, has been released after having been only three days in custody. The time was when even this long-lived creature, once in Chancery, would never have got out again. An application was made in Chancery, on behalf of some Fellows of the Zoological Society, to restrain the council from parting with the elephant, "Jumbo," on the ground that they had no power under their charter and by-laws to sell any animal." Mr. Justice Chitty, on Wednesday gave his decision. Having heard the case fully and thoroughly, he came to the conclusion that there was no ground for the motion, and as it would be useless to bring the matter again before him he would do what the Master of the Rolls did in similar cases, refuse the motion with costs. The elephant-house is daily crowded with visitors, and Jumbo continues to be fed with dainties by ladies and children.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

It has been decided by the Brighton Town Council to buy Preston Park of Mr. Bennett-Stanford, at a cost of £50,000, for the purpose of converting it into a public recreation-ground.

Lady Harriet Bentinck, who gave £4000 sterling to buy new premises for the International Hospital at Naples, has added £500 sterling to the former sum.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday for the benefit of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home. Particulars of the concert are given in our Music column.

Lady Ida Low and some members of the Kyrle Society gave a concert on Tuesday afternoon to the patients of the London Homœopathic Hospital, in Great Ormond-street, many friends of the institution being present.

The committee of Lloyd's have bestowed the bronze medal of the society upon James Beattie, commissioned boatman, of Blatchington coastguard station, as an honorary acknowledgment of his extraordinary exertions on the occasion of the wreck of the Gannet in Seaford Bay on Feb. 14.

The managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh have received from Messrs. J. C. Brodie and Sons, W.S., Edinburgh, £13,500 for the funds of the institution, from the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Hunter, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The Postmaster-General presided last week at the annual meeting of the Post-Office Clerks' Benevolent Fund, in the Deputation-room, at St. Martin's-le-Grand. The report showed there were 734 subscribers, and during the year four grants to deserving cases were made, amounting to £180. Mr. Fawcett expressed warm approval of the movement.

The annual general meeting of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square, was held on the 2nd inst. at the institution, Colonel Robertson Aikman, V.C., presiding. Captain Seymour Hill, the secretary, read the report and balance-sheet, which were adopted. During the past year 8945 out-patients had been registered.

In the presence of a large assemblage, the Duke of Westminster on Monday laid the foundation-stone of the new Queen's Schools at Chester. The site, which has been given by his Grace, abuts on the city walls, and was formerly occupied by a jail. The school-building will accommodate 200 pupils, and the cost of the building is estimated at £4510, towards which the Duke of Westminster has contributed £500.

A meeting for promoting the interests of the Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. The Duke of Connaught wrote regretting that he was unable to attend and expressing his appreciation of the institution. Mr. Fawcett also wrote approving of the admirable principles on which the college was managed. Resolutions in favour of helping the institution were passed, and several subscriptions were announced. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., announced that he would give a competitive scholarship of £60 a year for three years. It was decided to give a concert in Guildhall in aid of the funds.

A concert, under the patronage and in the presence of Princess Louise, to benefit the poor of St. Aldwin's Mission, Battersea, will be given next Tuesday evening at the Kensington Townhall. Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. G. F. Bambridge will conduct; and the artistes will be Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hope Glenn, Miss Parkyns, Herr A. Friedman, Mr. Percy Blandford, Mr. Hayes, and others. Family tickets, five for one guinea, may be obtained of the Rev. T. B. Brooks, 2, Nevil Villas, Albert-road, Battersea Park.

The annual general court of the governors of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held on the 2nd inst. at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. E. Pauli presiding. The report submitted stated that the ordinary income of the past year had proved insufficient to meet the heavy claims that had been made, and the directors had been obliged to obtain a loan from the bankers of £500 to provide for the past quarter's pensions. The annual subscriptions had continued much on the same scale as in the past few years; and by the last anniversary festival, which was presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, £2203 was added to the funds; while the bazaar held at the Riding-School, Knightbridge, realised £6000. The number of persons relieved last year was 3256.

At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Wednesday their Lordships gave judgment in an appeal, "Rhodes v. Rhodes and Others," from Wellington, New Zealand, on an important question raised under the will of the late Hon. William Barnard Rhodes, a merchant at Wellington, who died in 1878, possessed, it is understood, of between three and four millions sterling. The present contention was only as to the residue, after providing for his widow, natural daughter, and members of his family who resided in Yorkshire and other places in England; and this "residue" alone was estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000. The appellant, Miss Mary Ann Rhodes, the natural and adopted daughter, alleged that she took a present life interest in the residue; but the widow, Mrs. Sarah Rhodes, the trustee, and members of the family of the testator contended that she had only a reversionary life interest expectant on the death of the widow. The case was argued for several days before the Judicial Committee, and judgment, which was reserved, was now given. The Hon. W. Rhodes was a member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand. Lord Blackburn delivered a long printed judgment, and in the result the appeal was allowed, with costs out of the estate, their Lordships holding that the appellant was entitled to the present enjoyment of the large residuary estate.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

Founded 1810. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1827. The SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on SATURDAY, MARCH 25, NEXT. The Right Hon. W. H. SMITH, M.P., in the Chair. Any Gentleman wishing to act as Steward to attend this Dinner, or Subscriber to the Fund, is requested to apply to the Secretary, at 23, Garrick-street, W.C. Ladies' Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, £1 1s.

CERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. CITY BRANCH: MANSION HOUSE-BUILDINGS, E.C. Chairman: Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L. ELEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.

The Report presented at a Meeting, held on Jan. 5 last, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' 1874 Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent interest and net premiums.

The calculated liability was	£1,970,019
To which further Reserves were added	116,184
Making the Total Reserves	2,086,203
And the Assurance Fund being	2,433,397
The Net Surplus was	£346,694

Of this sum, £345,000 was divided—an amount larger by £45,000 than any previously distributed, and producing the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., a

CASH BONUS OF 32 PER CENT

on the Premiums of the Five Years. CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE. The next Division of Profits will be in January, 1887. New Policies effected before the end of June next will rank for Five full Years' Bonus, and so obtain one year's additional share of Profits.

The Report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices or from any of its Agents.

GEO. CUTLER, Actuary and Secretary. B. NEWBATE, Assistant Actuary.

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Rescue of the Balloon by the Calais Packet, as seen through a telescope.

View of the Balloon as it left the land.

THE ATTEMPTED BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ART IN THE CITY: CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BALLOON DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

An unsuccessful attempt to cross the Channel from the Kentish coast to France in a balloon was made on Saturday last. The aerial voyagers, Colonel Brine, R.E., and Mr. Joseph Simmons, a professional balloonist, came down in the sea, but were picked up by one of the Calais and Dover steam-boats. It is well there was no loss of life.

They ascended from Canterbury, at half-past eleven. After waiting four days, they had got a favourable wind from the north-west. If they had started earlier in the day, it is probable that they would have crossed the Channel safely in three hours. The passage by a balloon has been frequently made in past years. At half-past eight in the morning the process of inflating the balloon was begun; for which purpose there were pipes laid from the Wincheap gasometer to the balloon, which was placed in an adjoining meadow. The quantity of gas required was 37,000 cubic feet, and this was injected into the huge indiarubber bag in about two hours. When filled, the balloon was allowed to ascend slightly, and the aeronaut proceeded to attach the car and life-saving apparatus, a work which occupied twenty minutes. A supply of provisions was placed in the car; and a couple of boxes, containing carrier pigeons, were affixed to the cordage, it being the intention of the voyagers to set free a couple of the birds when in mid-channel, and another on nearing the French coast.

"We started," says Mr. Simmons, "under conditions so favourable that neither I nor Colonel Brine felt the least misgiving as to the result. After one of the most successful ascents I have ever made, with wind and light and everything in our favour, we got fairly away from the town at 11.30. As we passed over Lord Sondes' estate at Nackington, the aneroid gave our altitude at 118 ft., and the sun was very hot. At 11.35 we were a mile south-east of Lower Hardres Rectory. At 11.36 we had risen to an elevation of 300 ft., and were three and a half miles on our way. At 11.37 our altitude was 1600 ft. A minute later we passed over a magnificent lake. At 11.40 we were coming down again; we were over a field, and got so low that we could distinctly hear some boys sing out, 'They are coming down in our field.' I consequently discharged ballast and we shot up to 400 ft. At 11.42 we found ourselves again descending, but by throwing out more ballast we went up to the same height as before, and remained at that altitude for three minutes. We were advised before starting to keep low, and we tried the force of the different currents. At 11.50 we lowered the grappling iron, and went up to 1800 ft. Up to this moment the atmosphere was perfectly clear in all directions. At 11.59 vessels out at sea were in full view, looking like small pilot-balloons in the air, and not appearing to be on the water at all. We could also see the Goodwin Sands, which presented the appearance of soles in the water. At 12.0 o'clock we had Dover in full view, and heard the noon gun fired from the castle. At 12.1 our course was straight for Folkestone. Our altitude now was 2100 ft. Up to 12.4 I had not had occasion to touch the valve. At 12.20 we were midway between Dover and Folkestone, or on the western side of both towns."

Mr. Simmons then describes what he terms a perfect photograph of the balloon and car seen on a cloud which had surrounded them. "We could see our own reflection (continues Mr. Simmons) and every detail, even to the untwisting of a knot which I was engaged in doing. It was a perfect portrait. There was at this moment a lovely rainbow surrounding the car—not the balloon—about 10 ft. in diameter, and the beauty of the whole scene was strikingly grand. At 12.30 we had gained an altitude of 2400 ft. At 12.31 Colonel Brine asked, 'Are you satisfied with everything?' and I replied, 'Yes!' At 12.40 we were over Shakspeare's Cliff. We observed that the sea was very green. We passed over a large residence on the summit of the cliff, and on its flat roof were assembled a number of people, who cheered us. We were not more than 500 ft. above their heads, and we conversed with them. They promised to telegraph to the London newspaper offices the fact of our being just about to cross over to the sea. I determined at this point to get a little higher, and threw out about ten pounds of ballast. We thereupon gained an elevation of 1900 ft. The slight surf along the coast line, the green sea, and the chalk cliffs afforded us a magnificent sight. At one p.m. we noticed that someone was flashing a mirror at Dover, an operation which was repeated many times. At five minutes past one we threw out sand for the first time over the water. As it rattled down upon the surface it produced a terrific noise, and we observed that it left yellow streaks in the green sea. At 1.6 we were off the Admiralty Pier, and at 1.10 our altitude above the sea level was only 600 ft. We passed over a three-masted steamer, the crew of which raised a cheer. We were then in the right course for the French coast; but a few minutes afterwards I saw the shadow of the balloon in the sea, forming a beautifully coloured picture; this indicated to me that the wind was suddenly changing, and I at once perceived that we were going in a S.E. direction. Our altitude was now 2200 ft. I let the balloon take a turn to come down, and endeavoured to remain at about 1200 ft.—that being the elevation which Colonel Brine wished me to keep. With all our manoeuvring, however, we found that the currents were bearing from the S.W., and we were swinging round about parallel to the circular form of the coast in this part. No current could be found which would take us to the French coast, nor could we see the coast on the other side, the atmosphere being misty. Colonel Brine repeatedly expressed his opinion that we were drifting towards the North Sea; but as I did not want to give it up until a few more attempts, I made no answer. However, at last I was obliged to confess that we were not going anywhere near Calais, and that if we kept on much longer we should find ourselves making for the German Ocean. This was about 2.10, and on taking another turn downwards we sighted the Calais mail-packet. We were about mid-channel, and I could tell from the direction of the smoke from the vessel's funnels that the wind was south-west. This at once determined me to be prompt in action. I directed the Colonel, who was perfectly calm, to put on his cork jacket, which he instantly did. I first let free a couple of the pigeons—one made straight for home, the other hovered about the car. With our cork jackets on we prepared for striking the water, which we did with great force at 2.32. The mail-packet had then gone away from us some two or three miles, and there was not a minute to be lost if we were to be picked up by it. With the car in the water, and our legs completely submerged, we glided slowly on. The passengers on the steamer had apparently watched our movements, and, our difficult position being observed, the vessel immediately put about, reversed its course, and came up to us within a hundred yards. At 2.46, after considerable difficulty, owing to the flapping of the balloon against the vessel, and in keeping back the passengers so that they might avoid being suffocated by the tremendous rush of gas, which I was letting out all the time, we were rescued from our perilous situation, and having at 3.15 got the balloon on board, were brought into Dover, landing at the Admiralty Pier, where we were greeted with cheers from thousands of people."

Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons agree in stating that at the

time they dropped into the ocean they were thirteen miles off Dover, or about eight from Calais. The vessel which picked them up was the mail-steamer Foam; and Captain Jutelet, the commander, gives the following account of the rescue:—

"As we were on our voyage from Calais to Dover, and when about nine miles from that port, we saw the balloon, about eleven miles from Dover, bearing north-north-west of us. The balloon was about five hundred yards up, and we hoisted our flags to salute the aeronauts. We cheered them several times as we passed under them. Immediately after this, we saw them drop something, but I did not know what it was then. I afterwards learned that it was an anchor, and that it was a signal for us to stop. I also saw some flashing, but did not know at the time that it was intended as a signal to us. After we had passed the balloon some little distance I saw it dropping, and I then bethought myself that they wanted our assistance. I told the men to get ready with one of the life-boats, and I then altered our course and went back after the balloon, which had by this time reached the water. We were about twelve minutes before we overtook them, as the balloon was dragging the car through the water at the rate of two knots an hour. When we got alongside I called out, 'Do you want any assistance?' to which Mr. Simmons answered, 'Lower your boat and pick us up.' Mr. Simmons was very much afraid our paddle-wheel would come in contact with his car. At this time the balloon was quite upright, and had not lost a great quantity of its gas. I understood them to say they could not let the gas out, having lost the rope which had control of the valve. We lowered our boat and picked up Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons, and fastened a hawser to the balloon, and hauled it on board at the bow of the vessel. It was five minutes past three when I reversed to go to their assistance, and it was twenty-seven minutes after that when I resumed my voyage to Dover. The flood tide was running to the eastward at the time, and was rather strong, which would help to drift the balloon from us. When we first saw the balloon, some time before three, it was going almost south; but when we passed it it had altered its course, and the wind was veering south-west, which would have carried them up into the North Sea. The men were sitting in the car up to the knees in water. If the balloon had been detached I do not think the basket would have sunk, as it had a cork buoy round it; and, at any rate, I think it would have floated for a time, provided the sea had not been very rough. The breeze certainly freshened considerably after we took them on board. Both the men had their cork jackets on. I had sixty-eight passengers on board, and there was a great deal of excitement, especially amongst the ladies."

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN CEYLON.

Their Royal Highnesses, Prince Edward (Albert Victor) of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, midshipmen of H.M.S. Bacchante, during their recent stay in the island of Ceylon, visited Kandy, the ancient native capital, and were entertained with the curious spectacles, which are shown in several of our Illustrations. These are from Sketches by Mr. H. N. B. Good, who writes the following descriptive account:—

A customary annual event at Kandy is the grand procession of the "Perahara," which usually takes place at full moon in August of every year, except on some extraordinary occasion. In anticipation of the present visit of the English Princes its time was fixed to suit their Royal Highnesses, and extra preparations were made in order that it should be carried out on a still more imposing scale, fifty elephants having been brought in from the temples in the surrounding country to take part in the procession. The chiefs and headmen, about forty in number, were dressed in gorgeous-coloured garments, of all hues, red, yellow, blue, white, and of satin brocaded with gold. Their caps were very large structures, of the same materials; and some wore a quantity of jewellery. One old chief wore a ring, the top of which shaded his whole head, like a small parasol. The devil-dancers, a troupe of whom danced grotesquely, but gracefully, in front of each party of headmen, as the procession moved on, wore a small frilled petticoat, in addition to the usual native cloth, which takes the place of trousers; they had strings of shell beads across their shoulders and backs, like braces, holding on brass caps, fitted upon their shoulders like epaulettes. Under the left arm each man held a small tom-tom drum, which he beat with his fingers to the time of the dance, performed by them all together. The centre elephant of the three in the sketch carries a small silver temple and shrine on his back. He is the largest and best tusker; over his head and down his trunk he wears a scarlet head-piece and pendant; the openings for the eyes have gold edges; on his forehead he has gold knobs and plates with devices; over his tusks he wears gold sheaths, to give the appearance of golden tusks; and from his sides hang large bells, which clang as he moves along, in his slow, dignified way. The other elephants are more or less decorated in the same style. Two huge figures, representing a native man and woman, were also carried in the procession, together with some colossal figures of birds, whose necks and beaks were worked by the men inside, after the fashion of pantomime properties in England. Here and there was a man on very high stilts. The whole was lit by torches of different kinds. The procession started from their head-quarters near the Temple of the Tooth, about nine p.m., and paraded slowly through the town, to the gardens of Government House, where they passed before the Princes, returning by another route to the Temple, about eleven o'clock. The town was decorated and illuminated, in simple native style, with posts and rails of areca-nut and bamboo, covered with strips of cocoanut-leaves, looped and festooned into different shapes and devices. On the top of each post was placed an empty cocoanut, which at night was filled with raw cotton and cocoanut oil, and a wick lighted. The curious walls of the Temple and sacred grounds were illuminated in the same way, with bits of cocoanut shell, containing oil and wick. Small lamps were also hung about the Temple walls.

After the procession, the temple was entered; and the supposed tooth of Buddha was shown to the young Princes. This is only shown once a year, on the occasion of the Perahara. It is about two inches long, and was probably made of the tip of an elk's horn. It is kept in a golden bell-shaped shrine, surrounded by a cage made of stout iron bars, the door of which is fastened by a huge padlock, which one head priest alone is allowed to unlock. Before it is a silver table, on which sweet-smelling flowers (the only description of offering ever made to Buddha) are placed. Tom-toms and an instrument which in shape and sound resembles the trumpet-part of a bagpipe, make a deafening noise at the time. The Bo-tree is sacred to Buddha. These trees are objects of worship; they are never trimmed or pruned, so they are often partly dead, it being against religion to use a knife on them; and if a bough leans, or appears to be breaking, it is propped up by stones or sticks. The elephants were mustered in the inclosure round this tree on their arrival from the country to take part in the procession of the Perahara.

What is called a kraal, or corral, of elephants was also got up for the entertainment of the young Princes. On Monday, Jan. 30, they drove from Colombo to the nearest point, on a practicable road to the neighbourhood of Labugama, about twenty-eight miles distant from Colombo; they walked and rode the remaining two miles to their quarters, a comfortable bungalow about a quarter of a mile from the stockade. The kraal was not a success, after waiting from Monday until Wednesday afternoon. A successful kraal depends on the neighbourhood of the stockade inclosure, which is composed of huge posts and rails tied together for the reception of the elephants. It is kept quite quiet, so that there may be nothing to make them suspicious or scare them away. On this occasion, unfortunately, sufficient precautions were not taken to keep the natives back; and they approached the stockade from all points through the jungle, and even overran the surrounding country, making the elephants wild and suspicious. The elephant-beaters are divided into two parties, called the drivers and the back-watch, who arrange the locality and direction for a drive for weeks before. They carefully surround every herd of elephants they find. At first the drivers advance skirmisher fashion for a short distance; the back-watch then come up, and light fires along the line. The drivers again advance; and so, by dint of shouting, beating, and smoke, the elephants are slowly pushed up and at last into the stockade. My sketch was taken near the entrance to the stockade, on Wednesday morning, when we were allowed to go up to see the drive, the elephants being reported quite close. The young Princes are shown up in the crow's-nest, which was erected in the tree. But the jungle was so thick that the elephants were hardly seen, either entering or outside the kraal. Five tame elephants were taken into the stockade, and were made to tread down the thick jungle; and afterwards an attempt was made to noose the wild elephants by the help of the tame ones; but none were caught. In the evening all the five elephants escaped without any satisfactory explanation of their disappearance."

ART IN THE CITY.

At the Mansion House, one evening last week, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a conversazione, in connection with the City of London Society of Artists and the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, of which institutions the Lord Mayor is the president and vice-president respectively. The City of London Society has for its objects the establishment of periodical exhibitions of works of art, and the formation of an academy for giving instruction in art within the City. The first branch of the scheme has been successfully accomplished, but the latter has yet to be attained. Although the City possesses over seventy guilds, which were established to foster and advance the interests of the various crafts, no gallery for the exhibition of works of art exists within its walls; and no society with that object was founded until the institution of the City of London Society of Artists, three or four years ago. To remedy this state of things the Society is now about to appeal to the Corporation and the City companies for aid in the work, and the conversazione of last week was a step towards this end. The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was founded in December, 1858, and through its agency a point of agreeable reunion between the artist and the amateur has been established. The scheme of the Society includes exhibitions of works of art, lectures on all branches of the fine arts, and conversazioni. The Mansion House was beautifully decorated, and the electric light (that of Mr. Crompton) exhibited the pictures and statuary to the best advantage. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received their guests, nearly 2000 in number, in the saloon on their arrival. In the drawing-room some original sketches from *Punch* by Mr. Du Maurier, and the original drawings for "Evangeline" by Mr. F. Dicksee, A.R.A., were, among other things, shown. In the Long Parlour there were water-colours and sculpture, with folios of sketches. The Egyptian Hall, which had been transformed into an art gallery for the evening, was naturally the centre of attraction. Among the artists who sent works were Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Millais, R.A., Mr. Goodall, R.A., Mr. Gow, A.R.A., Mr. Houston, A.R.A., Mr. Prinsep, A.R.A., Mr. Oakes, A.R.A., Mr. Sant, R.A., Mr. Storey, A.R.A., Mr. Davis, R.A., Mr. Calderon, R.A., Mr. Marks, R.A., Mr. Herkomer, A.R.A., Mr. Birch, A.R.A., Mr. Thornycroft, A.R.A., Mr. Chevalier, and Lord Ronald Gower. During the evening some vocal and instrumental music was given by Madame Zimeri, Mrs. Mudie Bolingbroke, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. A. Matthison, Mr. H. W. Pyatt, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Mr. J. Radcliff, Mr. Barrington Foote, Mr. Hamilton Clarke, Mr. Odell, Mr. Proctor, and others, Mr. Theodore Drew being the conductor and accompanist. All the artistes gave their services gratuitously. Refreshment was served in the old ball-room on the first floor. The arrangements were made by Mr. Deputy Edmeston, Mr. E. W. Parkes, and Mr. J. R. Dicksee, the curator of the works of art belonging to the Corporation.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on the 2nd inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £130 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The committee approved of the report of Captain Laprimandaye, R.N., district inspector of life-boats to the institution, on the conduct of the Llanddulas life-boatmen—who had been severely censured by the Coroner for Denbighshire for not having rescued the crew of the smack Hecla, which was wrecked off Llanddulas on Jan. 27. It appeared that the wreck took place on a Sunday, when the life-boat's crew were scattered abroad, and could not be assembled in time to save the vessel's crew, two of whom unfortunately perished. A reward of £10 was granted to five men named O'Donnell, belonging to Innisfree Island, county Donegal, for their persevering services in their small boat in saving, during a gale of wind and a heavy sea, eight persons who, while gathering seaweed on an uninhabited island, had lost their boat, and were in great danger of perishing from cold, hunger, and exposure. Payments amounting to £1100 were made on some of the 270 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipts of various contributions and legacies was announced.

The Lord Mayor of London has consented to preside over the forthcoming annual meeting of the institution, which will be held at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

Two firms of law stationers having been severally fined £50 for certain steps taken by them in connection with the probate of wills, they appealed to the Lords Justices, who decided that the engrossing of a will and the taking of the will and its engrossment to Somerset House did not constitute such an evasion of the prerogatives of proctors as is prohibited by statute. The Judges were unanimously of opinion that the appellants merely acted as agents of solicitors. The judgment of the Court below was, therefore, reversed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

Professor McKendrick began his seventh lecture on Tuesday, the 28th ult., with experiments illustrating the electrical currents of muscles and nerves, after which, by means of the eye of a frog, he demonstrated the production of electric variations by the action of light upon the retina. He next explained and exhibited the ingenious apparatus invented to determine the refractive powers of the media in the eye, through which the light passes, and the curvatures of the refractive surfaces—both important points. It was shown how the former object is attained by the refractometer of Abby, and the latter, by the ophthalmoscope of Helmholtz; the cornea being selected as a subject for investigation. It was also explained how what is termed the “visual angle” is ascertained, by the determination of the size of the image of an object on the retina, and also of the size of the object and its distance from the eye. This was illustrated by reference to examples; and the means by which we are enabled to see both very minute and very distant objects was explained. It was also demonstrated that acuteness of vision varies in the inverse ratio to the size of the visual angle, and that it diminishes as the angle increases. The phenomenon termed “images of diffusion” was said to be due to the rays not coming to an accurate focus on the retina, and thus causing indistinct vision. Astigmatism, and some other forms of defective sight, were described; and an account was given of the remedial optical apparatus invented by Dr. Thomas Young, Sir G. B. Airy, and other philosophers.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Slater, Ph.D., F.R.S., in his third lecture, on the 2nd instant, began with an account of the fauna of the Neotropical region (Southern and Central America and the West Indies), which is strikingly different to that of the Australian region. Among the characteristic types are peculiar monkeys, differing from those of the old world, in living solely in forests; the puma, and jaguar. The elephant is represented by the extinct gigantic fossil mastodon; and the ungulates by the tapir, peccary, and useful llama. The edentates, the armadillo, sloth, and ant-eater, specially appertain to this region. The opossum alone represents the marsupials. The characteristic birds are very numerous. Eminent among these are the humming-birds, of which alone four hundred species are known. These form the subject of one of Mr. John Gould's magnificent works. The bird fauna of the West Indies is much increased by winter visitants. The Ethiopian region was next considered, and described as consisting of Africa, south of the Atlas, Arabia, Madagascar, and part of India. Its fauna includes all the larger animals—the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and giraffe; and it is now almost the only home of the lion. Its antelopes are highly valuable and characteristic. There is a large variety of birds, eminent among which is the ostrich, whose structure in some respects resembles that of mammals. The huge gorilla well represents the apes in this region. The lecture was fully illustrated by a series of large drawings of the animals commented on, the various species being enumerated in tables; and special notice was taken of the adaptability of the structure of the animals to their respective modes of life and climate.

ROMAN LONDON.

Mr. Alfred Tylor, F.G.S., M.R.I., at the evening meeting on Friday, the 3rd inst., gave a discourse relating to some Roman remains discovered near Warwick-square, London, last year, about nineteen feet below the present surface. He began with remarks on a series of diagrams illustrating the history of Roman London, and its site, boundaries, walls, and streets, and the principal roads issuing from it to other parts of the island. Many specimens of the relics discovered and large drawings of others were exhibited. The collection includes several cinerary urns, containing the results of the cremation of human bodies. One urn, 15 in. high, was of glass. Four of the urns were inclosed in leaden ossuaries, or coffins; some of the remainder were protected by roofing tiles. On the side of one ossuary was an emblem of Mithra, the Persian sun-god, which was suggested to have been the origin of the emblem chosen by the Emperor Constantine. It differs very slightly from the early Christian labarum. In reference to the ossuaries, Mr. Tylor said that the smelting and working of lead were practised in this country in very ancient times; and that at Avignon and Lyons he saw Roman lead-work, some bearing the inscription “Kantius”—i.e., “a Kentishman.” The coins found during Mr. Tylor's excavations were dated from A.D. 46 to 300. The date of the Mithraic emblem was considered to be soon after A.D. 50. Suggestive remarks were made on the probably advanced stage of civilisation in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion, indicated by the statements of contemporary historians and other sources. In conclusion, Mr. Tylor stated that very careful excavations were still going on.

AUTHORSHIP AND UNITY OF THE “ILLIAD” AND “ODYSSEY.”

Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 4th inst., gave an exposition of the relation of the two great epics to each other, and of both to an identical authorship. They mark the culmination of a vast and varied originality, and imply high qualities in the poet and his auditory. In reference to the controversy on these points, Mr. Lloyd commented on its great tenacity of life, although resting upon the narrow and illusory data of dialectical philology. The prevailing opinion of German scholars is decidedly adverse to unity, the only issue with them is, whether what they term patchwork was finally turned out by a poet, or whether it is a mere aggregate of beautiful ancient incoherent lays, with just enough irregular plot to hold them together. The ancient popular view adopted in England is utterly opposed to this, and is strongly advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the late Colonel Mure. In considering the objections to the theory of unity, Mr. Lloyd referred to the corruption of texts, and the lapses of great writers. He then pointed out in the poems the essential characteristics of artistic construction, the combined lines of incident, the development of human character, the artful distribution of the general tale of Troy, and the intentionally contrasted character of the heroes and scenes. He referred to instances of artifice in the “Iliad” and scenes. He referred to instances of artifice in the “Iliad” more refined than in the “Odyssey.” The parallel dissensions among the gods and the mortals in the “Iliad” subside in the “Odyssey.” The conditions of national or domestic administration are exhibited in the “Odyssey;” in the “Iliad” the wider and more dignified international and federal relations are strikingly shown. Finally, Mr. Lloyd, after comparing Homer with Thucydides, commented on the bearing of both epics upon the social and political problems which were fully developed in later historical Greece.

Dr. Tyndall's course of three lectures on the Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat will begin on Thursday next, the 16th inst. Professor H. G. Seeley's course of three lectures on Volcanoes will begin on Saturday next. On Friday next Captain Abney will give a discourse on the Infra-red Rays of the Spectrum.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

SECOND NOTICE.

If Mr. Tennyson has hitherto been distinguished by one poetical excellence more than another it has been the artistic moderation which has taught him when he has said enough. This character would be gravely compromised by the commission of any more such mistakes as “The Charge of the Heavy Brigade,” published in this month's *Macmillan's Magazine*. It seems incredible that the author of “The Charge of the Light Brigade” should wilfully spoil his work by giving it a pendant which is neither a poem nor poetry, of which the most benevolent criticism can find nothing better to say than that it is a fair musical representation of the tramp and shock and waver of battle. Even in this point of view it is greatly inferior to the late Sydney Dobell's “Summer Evening's Dream,” which is poetry as well as music. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's “Fortune's Fool” travels back from America to Europe, and, once across, relapses into the weird and melodramatic. The episode of the red-headed pedlar is wildly improbable, but possesses an extraordinary power of fascinating the attention. Professor Geikie's essay on the geological influences which have affected British history sums up the results of a new and fruitful line of investigation. Mr. Gunton's paper on Queen Elizabeth's residence at Hatfield as Princess contains some curious particulars of the Lord High Admiral Seymour's plot to marry her, and the complications which resulted. In an essay on “Russia and the Revolution,” Mr. Costelloe stigmatises the Czar's Pan Slavist counsellors as a greater danger to their own country and the rest of Europe than the Nihilists—a view which the orations of General Scobeleff will do much to confirm.

Blackwood is chiefly remarkable for the conclusion of “The Fixed Period”—now acknowledged by Mr. Anthony Trollope—in the same spirit of grave humour—always verging on the burlesque but never passing the line, which has characterised it throughout. “The Newest American Railroad” contains some very graphic descriptive passages, both New Mexican and West Indian. A review of some recent novels pays a just tribute to “John Inglesant.”

The solemnity of *Fraser* bids fair to be relieved by the author of “The Wreck of the Grosvenor,” who begins a nautical story, “The Lady Maud,” lively and bright in description, and promising to be full of incident. Another naval topic is well handled in Mr. Laughton's memoir of the French privateer Jean Bart, who is shown to have been neither so ferocious a fire-eater nor so coarse and rude as tradition has made him. Mr. Aylward is not to be followed implicitly, but his paper on the Basutos contributes some suggestions which may be useful towards disengaging the almost inextricable tangle of South African affairs; and Mr. Leadam puts the case for security for agricultural improvements with unanswerable force. Mr. T. Bayne certainly does not offend by too enthusiastic an appreciation of Mr. Rossetti's poetry.

The *Fortnightly Review* is more varied than has generally been the case of late. The most remarkable among many interesting papers is a bird's-eye view of the Fenian movement, evidently from the pen of someone at one time personally concerned in it. The writer tells us that the impulse of the conspiracy was wholly derived from wounded sentiment, and this is well to know and to remember. One would have thought, however, that if the Irish felt exasperated at the Prince Consort's observation, “that they were no more fit for liberty than the Poles,” they would have adopted some other method of resenting it than that of demonstrating its entire justice. Mr. Melvin views Italian husbandry with the eye of a practical Scotch agriculturist, and finds much to censure and not a little to commend. His account of the Lombard engineers who are professionally employed in adjusting questions of compensation for improvement or deterioration, as the case may be, makes one wish that England possessed so useful a body of men. Mr. Baden Powell compares protectionist Victoria with free-trading New South Wales, with the object of establishing the superior prosperity of the latter colony. Mr. Freeman spoils what might have been a valuable review of Jewett's translation of Thucydides by extreme querulousness, being thoroughly put out of temper by what he considers the Master of Balliol's slighting notice of Arnold. Among the causes of the decay of criticism Mr. Grant Allen omits to enumerate the number of clever essayists who are always ready to write smartly about what they only half understand.

The only contribution to the *Gentleman's Magazine* dealing with any serious question is Mr. C. Lucy's “Bargain with the Queen,” the gist of which is that, in view of the revenues enjoyed by her Majesty, the nation ought not to be asked to contribute to the support of the junior branches of the Royal Family. Mr. Lucy is as unlucky as Sir Charles Dilke in the juncture he has selected for the appearance of his disquisition. “The Lawlessness of our Forefathers,” “Poets' Birds,” “New Finds in Shetlandic and Welsh Folk-Lore” are all very readable papers, and Miss A. M. F. Robinson's “Tuscan Olives” expresses the regret at quitting Italy with singular depth of feeling and power of diction. *Belgravia* is full of agreeable light reading. The humour, verging on extravagance, of Messrs. Besant and Rice's “impossible story,” the more pathetic humour of Bret Harte's “Found at Blazing Star,” the weird attraction of Mr. Nicholson's tale of animal magnetism, combine, with Dr. Andrew Wilson's science and Mrs. Macquoid's pleasant talk about the neighbourhood of Ripon, to make a particularly entertaining number. *Temple Bar* depends mainly upon its fiction, but has also a good critique of Jane Austen, and a pleasant “gossip about bookstalls.” The present number of *London Society* witnesses the conclusion of Mrs. Riddell's “Senior Partner,” long the principal attraction of the magazine. Mr. Hitchenman's anecdotes of the aristocracy, and Mr. Barnett Smith's sketch of Talleyrand in his latter days are very entertaining. The *Theatre* has an interesting account of E. Christy, the original founder of the “Christy Minstrels,” and a sketch of Mr. Irving, with two admirable portraits of the actor as “Digby Grant.” The *Antiquary* and the *Bibliographer* are as well adapted as usual to the tastes of their especial public. The *Burlington* has a curious account of the clairvoyant Hansen, whose performances have lately attracted attention from scientific men in Germany.

The March number of the “Magazine of Art,” published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, contains, with other interesting articles, one by Mr. W. Cosmo Monkhouse, on the collection of Mr. Watts's works at the Grosvenor Gallery, illustrated with engravings from his paintings. Among the numerous periodicals issued by this firm are—The Life and Works of St. Paul, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, and Royal Shakspeare.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—giving first place to the ladies—Le Moniteur de la Mode (a new fashion journal, with which is incorporated the Milliner and Dressmaker), World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Le Follet, La Saison, Le Monde Elegant, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's

Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, Young Ladies' Journal (enlarged), and Dictionary of Needlework; Time, St. James's, Atlantic Monthly, Churchman, Amateur Work, Across Country, Our Little Ones, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Artists' Critical Record, Art and Letters, Portfolio, Men of Mark, Pathways of Palestine, Aunt Judy's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Month, Home, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Churchman's Shilling Magazine; and monthly parts of Chambers' Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

The *Cape Quarterly Review* (Juta, Heelis, and Co.) is a continuation of the much-esteemed *Cape Monthly*, and promises to give, like the latter, a favourable idea of the literary culture of the colony. The contributions of local interest are, of course, by far the most interesting. Among these, the most important are an account of a recent “trekking” expedition of Boers in quest of new settlements, which terminated in their taking refuge on Portuguese territory; a collection of Kafir proverbs; and a memoir of the most conspicuous man of letters hitherto connected with the colony—Thomas Pringle.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

One of our Illustrations is that of the scene in the Banqueting Hall of St. James's Palace on Tuesday week, when the Prince of Wales presided at the meeting held for the purpose of soliciting public support for the project of founding as a national institution a Royal College of Music. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck; and among the large company assembled were the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., the Earl of Rosebery, and the Lord Mayor of London, who had seats on the dais reserved for the Royal party; the Duke of Westminster, Cardinal Manning, the Hon. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister; Count Münster, the German Ambassador; the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Belgian, Netherlands, Swedish, and Spanish Ministers, Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hartington, and other Cabinet Ministers; Lord Redesdale, Earl Lathom, Sir Henry Brand, M.P. (Speaker of the House of Commons), and many distinguished members of Parliament, artists, authors, clergymen, and scholars, Aldermen of the City, and Mayors of provincial towns, besides leading professors of music, composers, and makers of musical instruments. The speeches of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were listened to with the greatest interest. They were followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Rosebery, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote. Resolutions were passed unanimously, approving of the proposal to establish a College of Music for the United Kingdom and the British Empire; and promising to use the utmost exertions to obtain the necessary funds.

On Friday, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, the Masters of the various Livery Companies of the City of London, with some members of the Corporation, met at the Mansion House to consult together in what form the objects of the meeting at St. James's Palace could be most effectually carried out. Nearly the whole of the Companies (seventy-six in number) were represented by their Masters, Wardens, and clerks. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was present, accompanied by Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., Mr. George Grove, and Mr. Charles Morley. The Lord Mayor said he trusted that through the efforts of the Royal House a College of Music would be started which would raise that art to a level with the great position which English literature, painting, and sculpture now held before the world. The Duke of Edinburgh, who expressed his regret that the Prince of Wales's engagements had prevented him from being present in person, said the movement was one which he himself had had at heart for a long time past. The Prince of Wales had placed himself at the head of it, and they would all agree with him that the Princes never initiated a movement which was not one that was desirable for and beneficial to the whole of the people of this kingdom—such as the various international exhibitions—and the success of those undertakings encouraged them to leave this important project in his Royal Highness's hands. He trusted that they might receive the cordial support of the City Companies, and that the Lord Mayor would be able to report to the Prince of Wales that there had been very substantial aid from those guilds. The Masters of the Mercers', Fishmongers', Broderers', Clothworkers', Merchant Taylors', Carpenters', Salters', Cutlers', and other Companies assured his Royal Highness that their guilds would give the proposal of founding a Royal College of Music most cordial support; but they must consult their courts as to the amount and extent of their contributions. The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation stated that the matter had also been referred to them, and would have their best consideration.

The heavy charges made for the conveyance of live stock to and from exhibitions in various parts of the country were made the subject of a complaint yesterday week by representatives of agricultural societies who met at Euston-square the managers of the principal railways. Careful consideration of the points raised was promised.

The Education Committee of the Agricultural Society of England have reported to a meeting of the council that they do not think it would be wise for them to publish text-books on agriculture, or give their approval to existing works; but if, on inquiry, they find that the present diagrams in text-books illustrative of political economy are imperfect they may be constrained to publish a series of their own.

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Duke of Edinburgh.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prince of Wales.

Sir Stafford Northcote.

Lord Mayor.

Prince Leopold.

Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Gladstone.

Sir Richard Wallace.

Lord Charles Bruce.

Earl Granville.

Duke of Westminster.

MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, CALLED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, TO ESTABLISH THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

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OBITUARY.

LORD HENRY VERE CHOLMONDELEY.

Lord Henry Vere Cholmondeley died on the 25th ult., at Brighton. He was born in 1834, the second son of the present Marquis of Cholmondeley, by Marcia Emma Georgina, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot. He married, July 17, 1860, Frances Isabella, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, and leaves several children. His Lordship resided at East Burnham Lodge, Slough, and his name appears on the roll of High Sheriffs for Bucks, 1882-3.

THE REV. T. ROMNEY ROBINSON.

The Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D., one of the most distinguished scientific scholars in Ireland, and formerly Astronomer Royal, Trinity College, Dublin, died at his residence, The Observatory, Armagh, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-nine. He married, in 1843, Lucy Jane, youngest daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown, the well-known writer on education and inventions, and half-sister of Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated authoress. Between the date of death of Dr. Romney Robinson and that of the birth of his father-in-law, Mr. Edgeworth, 138 years intervened!

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Earl of Wilton, on the 7th inst. A memoir of his Lordship will be given in our next issue.

Mr. William Handy, of Bracca Castle, county Westmeath, on the 22nd ult., at Herbert Villas, Shooter's Hill, Kent, in his seventieth year.

The Hon. Catherine Nugent, widow of Colonel Patrick John Nugent, of Portaferry, county Down, and only daughter of John, second Viscount De Vesci, on the 27th ult., in her eightieth year.

The Rev. David Williams, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph Cathedral, on the 24th inst., at The Rectory, Castle Caereinion, Montgomeryshire, aged seventy. He was formerly for twenty-seven years Rector of Nannerch, Flintshire.

The Hon. Maria Margaret Stanley, eldest daughter of the first Lord Stanley of Alderley, and granddaughter maternally of the first Earl of Sheffield, on the 26th ult., at Bacres, Henley-on-Thames, aged eighty-four.

The Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D., who for many years filled the position of Astronomer Royal in Ireland, on the 28th ult., after a short illness, at his residence, the Observatory, Armagh, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Miss Ada Trevanion, daughter of Mr. Henry Trevanion (of the family of Trevanion, of Caerhays, Cornwall), by Augusta, his wife, daughter of Colonel George Leigh, and sister of the poet Lord Byron, on the 11th ult., aged fifty-two. Miss Trevanion produced in 1858 a volume of poems.

G. S. Jenks, M.D., M.R.C.P., who served as Assistant-Surgeon in the 10th Hussars in the Peninsular War, and at the battles of Toulouse and Waterloo, at Bath, in his ninety-third year. Previous to his retirement, he had a large practice in Rome, and, subsequently, for a long period in Brighton.

The Rev. John Vigden Povah, Canon of St. Paul's, in his seventy-ninth year. He graduated M.A. at Trinity College, and was appointed in 1843 Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and priest in ordinary at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Since 1840, he was Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, and in 1845 became Divinity Lecturer in St. Paul's.

Robert John Tilney, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, on the 23rd ult., at Parkside, Liverpool, in his sixty-second year. He was J.P. for Liverpool, and head of a firm of stock and share brokers there. The Companionship of the Bath was conferred on him for his services as one of the earliest advocates and promoters of the Volunteer force.

Eliza, Lady Prescott, on the 20th ult., at 17, Grafton-street, Berkeley-square. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Hilliar, and was married, in 1845, as his second wife, to Sir George William Prescott, Bart., of Theobalds, Herts, by whom (who died April 27, 1850) she was mother of the present Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.

Mr. Edward Loraine, on the 16th ult., at The Riding, Riding Mill, Northumberland, aged seventy-eight. He was son of Sir William Loraine, fourth Baronet, of Kirkharle, in that county, by Frances, his second wife, daughter and sole heir of Mr. Francis Campart, of Kensington, and was thus half brother to the fifth, ninth, and tenth Baronets, and uncle to the present Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, second son of Henage, fifth Earl of Aylesford, by Augusta Sophia, his wife, daughter of George, second Earl of Warwick, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1827, and entered the Army in 1845. His services in the Crimea included Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, for which he had a medal with three clasps, the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

The Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, M.A., Chancellor of Brecon, formerly a Fellow of All Souls, and Rector of Bix, near Henley-on-Thames, from 1822 to 1872, on the 22nd ult., at Moorlands, near Southampton, in his ninetieth year. He was third son of Mr. Augustus Pechell, of Berkhamstead, and grandson of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Paul Pechell, Bart.; was married, July 29, 1826, to Lady Caroline Kerr, daughter of the Countess of Antrim, and leaves issue.

The Rev. Arthur Childe-Freeman, on the 15th ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged sixty-one. He was youngest son of the late Mr. William Lacon Childe, of Kinlet, in the county of Salop, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Cludde, of Orleton. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1840; and was for thirty-six years Rector of Edwyn Ralph with Collington, in the county of Worcester. He married Mary Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Freeman, of Gaines, Herefordshire, and leaves issue.

Mr. Thomas Godfrey Hatfield, of Thorp Arch Hall, Tadcaster, and High Common, Ripon, D.L., on the 19th ult., aged forty-five. He was son of Mr. Randall Gossip, of Thorp Arch, who assumed the surname of Hatfield in 1844, on succeeding, through his wife, Christiana, daughter of Colonel William Marshall, of Newton Kyme, to the estates of her brother, Mr. William (Marshall) Hatfield. He married, 1872, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. Charles William Minet, of Baldwyns, and leaves a daughter, Gertrude.

Colonel Charles Stephen Whitehill, at Brighton, on the 19th ult. He served with the 3rd Bombay European Regiment in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the siege and capture of Ratghur; action of Barodea, relief of Sangor, capture of Garakota, forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, siege and storm of Jhansi, Battle of Betwa, the storm of Lohari; actions of Koonch, Sutra, and Galowlie; capture of Calpee, battle before and capture of Gwalior (medal, with clasp). On the amalgamation in 1861, he was appointed in command of the 109th Regiment.

The announcement in our last Number of the death of the Rev. William St. Aubyn, of St. Michael's Mount, was, we are glad to learn, incorrect. He has been seriously ill of typhoid fever, but is recovering.

CHESS.

HEREWADE (Oxford).—We shall inquire if the loser has any objection to the game being published. Thanks.

A C A (Hungerford).—The latest collection of problems is by Mr. Collins, and it may be obtained from the publishers, Wyman and Sons, Great Queen-street.

J A M (Fakenham).—Your hand has not lost its cunning from disuse. The problem shall have due honours.

J B (Swansea).—There is no objection to solutions being sent on postal cards.

W H G (Swansea).—The theme is old, and it is much too simple in construction.

S S (Leamington).—You have omitted to note the correction which appeared in a subsequent number.

J C B (Giffon).—Mr. Blackburne has not published a collection of the games played by him at Berlin last year, nor has he announced any intention of doing so.

T G (Smetwick).—Thanks. We shall be pleased to receive any contribution of yours, so kindly send the problem.

H H (Broadmoor).—We are obliged for your note. The problem shall be examined.

R L (Magdeburg).—A neat little problem. If found correct, it shall soon appear.

G D E M (Brussels).—The little game is very acceptable. Thanks.

SACUL, D W, and S D G are referred to the answer to S S.

W R S (New Cross). We shall at all times be pleased to receive reports of the proceedings of your club.

COLONY (Madrid).—We do not examine problems unless they are accompanied by the author's proposed solutions.

S B E W (Dublin).—The problem by H C W is too trivial in conception, and is, besides, incorrect. After 1. P takes P, if Black play 1. Kt to Q 4th, there is no mate on the Black move. The theme has some point, but is too simple.

F T (Lorca, Spain).—There is no English or French translation of the German *Handbuch*.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from Edgar Tripp (Trinidad); of No. 1977 from Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); of No. 1980 from J R Handley (Halifax, N.S.); of No. 1978 from Va. (U.S.); and of Nos. 1978, 1979, and 1980 from H N Van Dyke (Princeton, U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1982 received from Vander Haeghen (Brussels), J A B, Th A Hegewald, F J Abé, D W (Guernsey), J W N (Nottingham), T Guest, and Alice Mary Milligan.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1983 received from A Bagini (Venice), Vander Haeghen (Brussels), Colon (Madrid), H Hampton, H Percival, D W (Guernsey), Wiseman, Trefina, A R Street, T Guest, Fitzware, and Maude and H Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1984 received from H B A Bagini (Venice), James Wemyss, Cant, Schmucke, E Elsbury, L L Greenaway, F Ferris, G Seymour, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, W Hillier, A Chapman, Shadforth, G W Wood, J H Garratt, E Casella (Paris), Harry Springthorpe, B Reynolds, Donald Mackay, Owlet, Pincopla, E P M, C S Wood, E L G, R L Southwell, S Bullen, T Waters, G S Oldfield, Aaron Harper, S Lowndes, D W Kell, Otto Faldier (Ghent), Jupiter Junior, Blair Hamilton Cochran, W A Clarke, Z Ingold, Hereward, Jewin, George Saint Junior, W Biddle, E J Winter Wood, Bosworth, J Hall, Gyp, A W Scrutton, F J Abé, Norman Rumbelow, A R Street, Titian, G W Law, H Reeve, E H Brooks, H Hampton, Smutch, O W Wilson, E J Vines, M O'Halloran, St. George, F H Deverill, Penelope, James Dobson, R Bygott Junior, D W (Guernsey), Sacul, F W Botterill, J D S (Forest-hill), T Guest, Fitzware and Maude, C B Carlon, A Preston, Sirius, J Bumstead, A C (Staines), J A B, J Tucker, O Warburton, W D M (Newport, Pile), Pilgrim, Plevina, J Bumstead, W H Gwynn, E Loudon, J W W, James L Hyland, S Symington, H A L S, Ben Novis, N H Mullen, W J Rudman, T H Holdron, Kitten, and W Dewse.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MISS BEECHEY'S PRIZE PROBLEM received from Vander Haeghen (Brussels), G Meursius (Brussels), S Symington, and T Guest; of Mr BODEN'S Problem from Fitz.

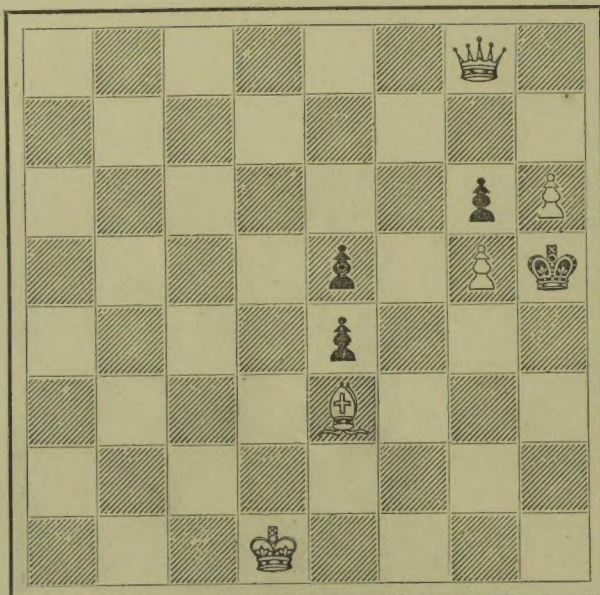
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1983. WHITE. BLACK. 1. B to K R 4th. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

SOLUTION OF MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM. WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q to R 4th (ch). K to Kt 5th. 2. Kt to Q 2nd. K moves. 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1986.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A consultation Game, played at Cercle des Echecs de Paris, Messrs. Gossip and LOUVER on the one side, and the Count DE TANISIER and M. DE BEZKROVNY on the other.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE (Messrs. G. and L.). BLACK (Count de T. and M. de B.). 1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to Q 3rd. Kt to Q 3rd. 3. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd. 4. B to Kt 5th. B to B 4th. This should lead to an even game in our judgment, but Mr. Gossip remarks that he prefers 4. B to Kt 5th. 5. Kt takes P. Obviously better than taking the Q B P with the Knight. 11. Kt to Q 5th. P to K B 3rd. 12. Kt to Q 5th. P to Kt 3rd. 13. Kt to K 7th (ch). K to R sq. 14. Q to R 5th. B to Kt 2nd. 15. R to B 5th. P to K Kt 4th. Their only move; for White threatened mate in two moves by 15. Q takes P (ch), K takes Q; 16. R to R 5th, mate. 16. Kt to Kt 6th (ch). K to Kt sq. 17. Kt takes R, and Black resigned.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., a match was played between the New Cross Chess Club and the Peckham Liberal Club at the house of the latter, Ryelane, Peckham. There were eight competitors a side, and thirteen games were contested in all, of which New Cross won seven and Peckham six.

A match between the Greenwich and North London clubs was played last week, in which the first-named association scored 4½ points to the adversary's 2½. It was arranged that there should be seven players a side in this encounter, but at the last moment one of the Greenwich champions was seized with illness and was unable to enter the lists. The North London players, although freely entitled to claim a game against the absentee, generously, and in the true spirit of the "gentle's game," declined to do so.

The *British Chess Magazine* for March continues the publication of the contributions to the literary tourney, and this month we have a poem by the Rev. H. W. Hodgson in praise of chess, an old theme, perhaps, but, on the whole, freshly treated by the author. An article by the Rev. Mr. Ranken on the Scotch Gambit deals particularly with the Paulsen attack (7. B to Q Kt 5th) in that popular debut, and we commend it to the attention of all students of the openings. The "Jottings" record the events of the past month in the chess world, and the games are, as usual, selected with judgment, and skilfully annotated by Messrs. Ranken, Freeborough, Long, and Wayte. In the Problem world one of the items is the award of the prizes in the long-forgotten Löwenthal tourney, a competition inaugurated by the *Westminster Papers* some years ago. Messrs. Abbott and Duffy assign the four prizes as follows:—First Prize, "Peep Beneath;" Second Prize, "Too Many Cooks Spoil the Mate;" Third Prize, "Victoria;" Special Prize for the best three-move problem, "Peep Beneath." This award is subject to the conditions, required in the announcement of the tourney, that all the problems contributed have been submitted to public criticism. There is, we are informed, presumptive evidence that the condition has been complied with; but the judges, notwithstanding an earnest, prolonged, and expensive effort to secure "ocular proof," are obliged to confess that they have failed to do so.

We have received *A Complete Guide to Chess*, by Herr Meyer, and shall endeavour to find space for a notice of its contents in an early Number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1879), with five codicils (dated Jan. 20, Dec. 7 and 22, 1880; July 15, 1881; and Jan. 3, 1882), of Mr. John Jones, late of No. 95, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Oliver Richards and Charles Michell Ludlin, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £359,000. The testator bequeaths to the South Kensington Museum for the benefit of the nation, to be kept in one collection, and not distributed over various parts of the museum or lent for exhibition, all his pictures in oil or water, including miniatures, vases, ornamental china, articles of virtu manufactured in gold or silver, clocks, snuff-boxes, and caskets; all his articles in ivory, crystal, enamel, bronze, ebony, or ormolu; all his cabinets, tables, chairs, commodes, and other valuable furniture in Sevres, buhl, marqueterie, lac, ebony, ivory, and all his printed books, not otherwise disposed of. He also bequeaths £4000 to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, the office of which is in Sackville-street;—£3000 each to the National Society for the Education of Children in the Principles of the Established Church; and the Representative Body of the Irish Church, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin;—£2000 each to Charing-Cross, Hospital, West Strand; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner; and the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-street;—and £1000 each to the Westminster Hospital, Broadway; the Free Hospital, Grays-inn-road; St. Mark's Hospital, City-road; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jermyn-street; and the Incorporated Society of the Royal Artists' Benevolent Institution; and there are very handsome legacies to his executors, servants, and others. The residue of the personally he leaves to the National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor. All his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and legacies, other than those to charitable institutions, are directed to be paid out of that part of his property which cannot by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes. The legacies are all given free of duty, except that to the South Kensington Museum.

The will (dated June 17, 1879), with three codicils (dated Sept. 27 and Dec. 7, 1880; and March 18, 1881), of the Hon. Alexander Leslie-Melville, J.P., D.L., late of Branstall Hall, Lincolnshire, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Alexander Samuel Leslie-Melville and Arthur Henry Leslie-Melville, the sons, and Francis Brown Douglas, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £193,000. The testator makes special provision for each of his children, and there are specific legacies to all of them, and also to his daughters-in-law, as memorials of him; to his son Alexander Samuel he leaves the Branstall Hall estate, charged with £8000 in aid of his general estate; and to his sons, the said Alexander Samuel and Arthur Henry, his share in the goodwill of Messrs. Smith, Ellison, and Co., the Lincoln Bank. He bequeaths £100 each to the Lincoln County Hospital, the Lincoln Branch of the Bible Society, and the Lincoln Branch of the Church Missionary Society; £50 to the Lincoln Dispensary; and legacies to each of the clerks in Smith, Ellison and Co., to servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his children, Alexander Samuel, Charles, Frederick, Arthur Henry, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Freeman, Emily, and Louisa.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1881) of Mr. Alexander Grant Dallas, late of No. 10, Trevor-terrace, Brompton, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sidney Young and Henry Montagu Doughty, the executors, the personal estate amounting to more than £158,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Dallas, the use of Warren House, Uxbridge, and No. 10, Trevor-terrace, with the furniture, plate, all the other contents, horses and carriages, for life, and £2000 per annum; to his aunt, Barbara Grant, an annuity of £150; to Dr. Birch, his medical attendant, £50; to each of his executors, £500, and an annual sum until the trust is finally wound up; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children equally, except his daughter Mrs. Phillips, who is to receive only one half of the amount of the shares of the others.

The will (dated June 8, 1877), of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Barnard Hague, late of the Junior United Service Club, and of No. 1, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, who died on Dec. 26 last, has been proved by William Drake Hague and Edward Lennox Boyd, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £28,000. The testator leaves pecuniary legacies, amounting together to £23,000, to various members of his family, and the residue of his property to Elizabeth Ellen Hague.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1879), with a codicil (dated March 4, 1881), of Sir Antonio Brady, J.P., F.G.S., formerly Superintendent of the Purchase and Contract Department at the Admiralty, Somerset House, but late of No. 7, Forest-lane, Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Henry Brady, the brother, and the Rev. Nicholas Brady, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate amounting to over £21,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Maria Brady, £100, and his residence, with the furniture and effects, for life; and a contingent annuity to his unmarried daughter. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his three children. The deceased was Judge in the Court of the Verderers for the Forest of Epping.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1872), with a codicil (dated March 3, 1881), of General Sir Edward Harris Greathed, K.C.B., D.C.L., late of Uddens, near Wimborne, Dorset, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Lord Wolverton, Dame Charlotte Frederica Greathed, the widow, and Henry John Robert Osborn, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £15,000. The testator gives to his wife £1000 and a life interest in some other property, and the enjoyment of certain diamonds for life; and to his daughter, Helena Mary, £5000. Certain plate and diamonds are made heirlooms, to go with the settled estates. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his son, Edward Wilberforce Osborn Greathed.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1879), with a codicil (dated Dec. 16 following), of Mr. Charles Henry Turner, J.P., District Registrar of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Exeter, late of High Cliff House, Dawlish, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Mrs. Marian Turner, the widow, one of the executors, the personal estate amounting to nearly £14,000. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths £50 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Protestant Church of England), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Exeter Eye Infirmary, the Exeter Blind Asylum, Dawlish Hospital, Wanford House Lunatic Asylum, Exeter Dispensary, Dawlish Dispensary, and the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Clergymen of the Archdeaconry of Exeter.

The Rev. George Butler, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has placed his resignation as Principal of the Liverpool College in the hands of the governors.

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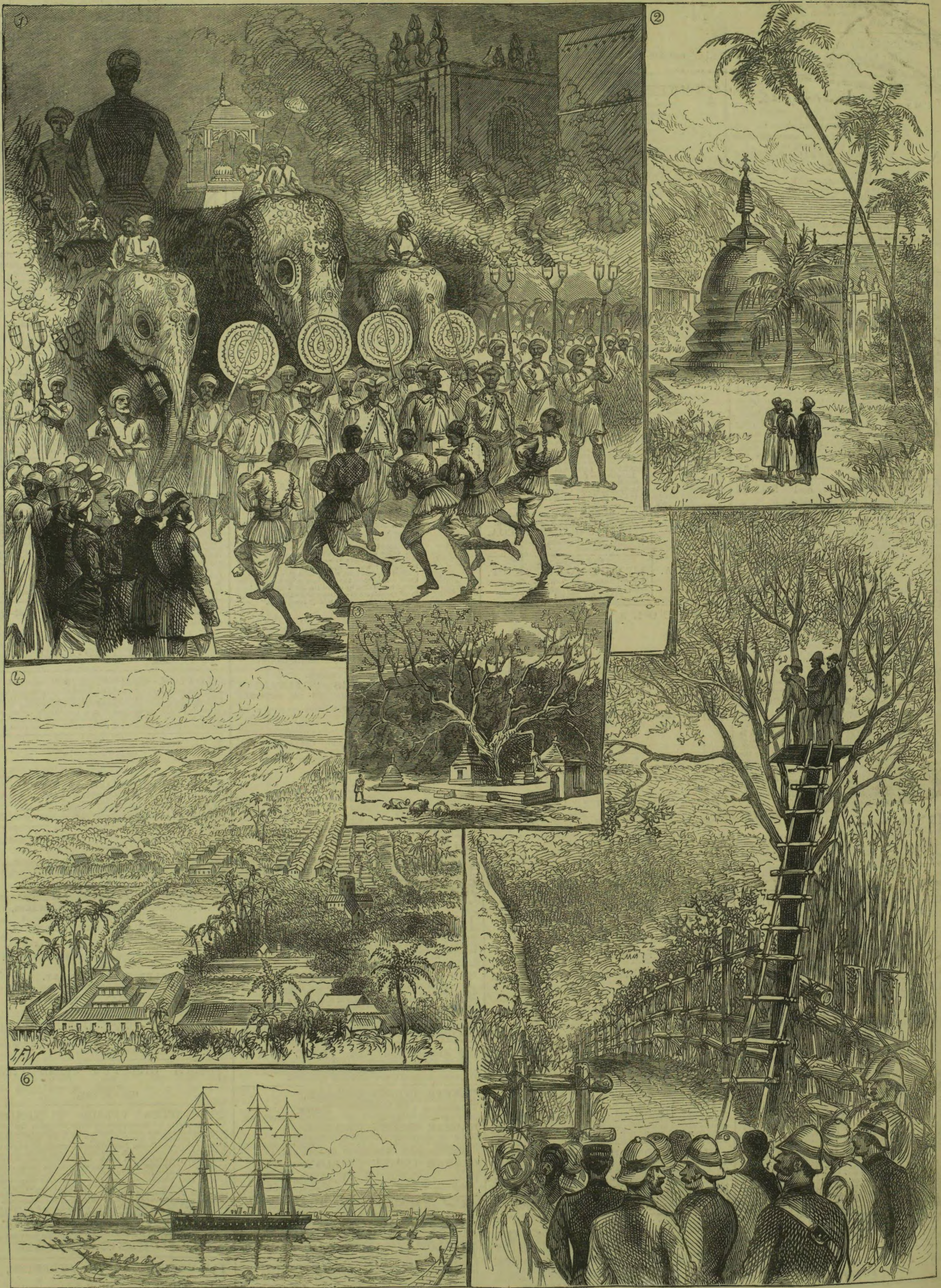
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